



**THE NEW HATSORTE**  
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR  
**HATS, CAPS,**  
AND  
**Gents' Furnishing Goods.**  
THE LARGEST LINE OF  
**Hats and Caps**  
In Men's and Youth's Sizes of the very latest  
styles ever brought to the city.  
Also the Finest Line of Neckwear  
**EVER OFFERED.**

## FOUR-IN-HAND TIES

Of latest designs, for Men and Boys. Men and boys Fancy Shirts, Night Shirts,  
Jersey Jackets, Bicycle Shirts, Bicycle Hose. Latest styles in Earl &  
Wilson collars. Children's Flannel Waists and Fancy Caps.  
Silk Umbrellas, Revolving Roller Trunks, Traveling Bags, Valises, Etc., Etc.

## SPANGLER & WADE,

No 4 East Main Street, - - - MASSILLON, OHIO.

### BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

#### ATTORNEYS.

**R. W. McCaighey,** Attorney at Law, office  
over Diehl's Arcade Store, Erie street,  
Massillon, Ohio.  
**COLF & REINHOLD,** Attorneys at Law and  
Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store  
Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.  
**WILLISON & GARRETT,** Attorneys-at-Law,  
Rooms Nos. 11 and 11 1/2 Opera Block.  
**ROBERT H. FOLGER,** Attorney at Law, U. S.  
Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for  
New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public  
Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South  
Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict  
attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark  
and the adjoining counties.

#### MUSIC.

**PROF. C. F. BALFOUR,** teacher of Instru-  
mental and Vocal Music. Address box 352,  
Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and  
State streets.

#### BANKS.

**UNION NATIONAL BANK,** Massillon, Ohio.  
New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public  
Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South  
Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict  
attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark  
and the adjoining counties.  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK,** Erie street, Massil-  
lon, Ohio. \$100,000 Capital, S. Hunt, Pres-  
ident, C. Steese, Cashier.  
**GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK,** Hotel Concord  
Block. Dealers in promissory notes, man-  
ufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made  
in all cities and towns in the United States.  
J. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

#### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

**PETER SAILER,** manufacturer and wholesaler  
Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Trem-  
ont streets.  
**PAUL BLUMENSCHNIG,** wholesaler and retail  
dealer in Cigars. Factory a store room  
No. 59 West Main street.

#### DRUGGISTS.

**W. H. McCall,** & Co. Druggists. Prescrip-  
tion work a specialty. Dealers in station-  
ery, blank books and school supplies. A full  
line of druggists' sundries.  
**Z. T. BALTZLEY,** dealer in Drugs, Medicines,  
and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy arti-  
cles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House,  
Massillon, Ohio.

#### DENTISTS.

**E. CHIDESTER,** Dentist, over Humberger &  
Sons store. Nitrous oxide gas adminis-  
tered for painless extraction of teeth.

#### FURNITURE.

**JOHN H. OGDEN,** Furniture Dealer and Un-  
dertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

#### DRY GOODS.

**WATKINS BROS.,** Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.,  
No. 20, East Main street.  
**HUMBERGER & SONS,** Dealers in General Dry  
Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8  
East Main street.

#### PHYSICIANS.

**H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.,** Physician and Surgeon,  
Office hours, 9 to 10:30 A. M.,  
2 to 5 P. M., to 5 P. M.  
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied  
by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie  
streets. Residence 211 East Main street.  
**H. C. ROYER, M. D.,** Surgeon,  
Office Hours: 9 to 10:30 A. M.,  
12 M. to 2 P. M.,  
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.  
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.  
**DR. W. H. KIRKLAND,** Homoeopathic Prac-  
titioner. Office No. 55 East Main street, Mas-  
sillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and  
7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

#### JEWELERS.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN,** dealer in Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc.  
No. 5 South Erie street.  
**C. F. VON KANEL,** West Side Jeweler, No. 5  
West Main street.

#### HARDWARE.

**S. A. CONRAD & CO.,** Dealers in Foreign and  
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

#### MANUFACTORIES.

**M. ASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILD-  
ING CO.,** Manufacturers of Doors Sheds  
Blinds, Mouldings, etc.  
**H. E. SNYDER & CO.,** manufacturers of Nor-  
city Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Min-  
ing Machinery. Works on South Erie street.  
**RUSSELL & CO.,** manufacturers of Threshing  
Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction  
Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.  
**M. ASSILLON ROLLING MILL,** Joseph Corns  
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a su-  
perior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith  
iron.  
**M. ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY,** manufac-  
turers Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bot-  
tles, Flasks, etc.  
**M. ASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY**  
Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and Gen-  
eral Iron Structures.

#### TINNERS.

**H. ENRY F. OHLER,** dealer in Stoves, Tin-  
ware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14  
West Main street.  
**G. A. LEBRIGHT,** dealer in all kinds of Real  
Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

#### REAL ESTATE.

**P. A. LEBRIGHT,** dealer in all kinds of Real  
Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

**Electric Flashes at Joliet Enable  
the Citizens to See the Ap-  
proach of a Cyclone  
Cloud.**

**Two Inflammatory Sunday Orators  
at Kansas City Arrested and  
an Unruly Mob Dis-  
persed.**

**The Wall of the Medical College at  
Charleston Knocked Down—Peo-  
ple Frightened from Their  
Beds.**

**AGAIN SHAKEN UP.**  
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 22.—Three  
shocks of earthquake were felt here  
last night, and soon after 5 a. m. yes-  
terday another shock, severe enough  
to shake houses and frighten people  
from their beds into the street, was  
felt. Most of the people in the city  
were asleep at the time, but the shock  
was sufficiently strong to awaken them.  
The features of the phenomenon and  
of the atmospheric conditions were  
somewhat peculiar. The weather on  
Sunday and Monday nights was warm  
and sultry. After 10 o'clock at night  
the wind seemed to have died out en-  
tirely. On Monday night indications  
of a change in the weather were ap-  
parent. Frequent flashes of sheet  
lightning were seen in the north and  
occasional rolls of distant thunder were  
heard. In the opinion of some people  
these were seismic detonations. The  
sky over Charleston all this time was  
entirely clear and the moon shone  
brightly. Shortly after midnight the  
wind set in rather briskly from the  
east and clouds began to gather in the  
sky. Some persons say that there was  
a slight shock about 4 o'clock, but if  
there was it was not sufficient to arouse  
any one who was asleep.

It was 5:15 when the shock arrived.  
This was about the severest that has  
been felt in Charleston for over two  
weeks. Houses were very perceptibly  
shaken, and in many houses plaster-  
ing was thrown down. The shock is  
variously estimated to have lasted from  
three to ten seconds. There seems to  
be some question whether it was ac-  
companied by the usual rumbling  
sound. A man who was on the second  
floor of a large brick building says that  
the shaking of the house, accompanied  
by rattling of sashes, the grinding of  
the joints, and the fall of plastering  
was all that he heard. A policeman  
stationed at the intersection of Broad  
and Meeting streets says that he felt  
a very slight movement of the earth, and  
distinctly heard a noise. Another man,  
who was on the street on his way to  
his place of business, says that the  
sound was like an explosion of 1,000  
pounds of dynamite underground. The  
worst feature of the shock was addi-  
tional injury to the medical college, of  
which a large part of the wall fell. It  
is now a gaping ruin, and apparently  
must come down to the basement.

A shock to-day is reported also from  
Summersville, Sumter, Blackville, Or-  
angeburg, Newberry, Augusta, and  
Savannah. Within three minutes af-  
ter the shock was felt here there were a  
good many people on the streets, al-  
though comparatively few of them  
were women and children. The side-  
walks have been so cleared of debris  
that most pedestrians had returned to  
the habit of using the pavements. It  
was observed this morning, however,  
that many persons kept the middle of  
the roadways while walking through  
the streets. There was little inter-  
ruption to business and none whatever  
in the work of repairing, which is pro-  
gressing as rapidly as can be expected  
under the circumstances. The weather  
to-day was cloudy, with brisk winds,  
which are to be expected at this time  
of year.

**ST. LOUIS.**  
WHEAT—Higher: Sept. 74 3/4 @ 74 1/2 c; Oct.  
74 1/2 @ 74 3/4 c; Nov. 74 1/2 @ 74 3/4 c;  
Corn—Higher: Sept. 33 1/2 @ 33 3/4 c; Oct.  
33 1/2 @ 33 3/4 c; Nov. 33 1/2 @ 33 3/4 c;  
Oats—Higher: Sept. 25 1/2 @ 25 3/4 c; Oct.  
25 1/2 @ 25 3/4 c; Nov. 25 1/2 @ 25 3/4 c;  
Provisions—Fork easier: \$10.50—  
Lard—6.55.

**MILWAUKEE.**  
WHEAT—Higher: Cash, 74 3/4 c; Oct. 74 1/2 c;  
Nov. 74 1/2 c; Dec. 74 1/2 c; Corn—Higher:  
Sept. 33 1/2 @ 33 3/4 c; Oct. 33 1/2 @ 33 3/4 c;  
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\$10.50—Lard—6.55.

**MASSILLON.**  
Wheat, per bushel..... 73 to 75  
Oats..... 25 to 27  
Corn..... 33 to 35  
Hay, per ton..... 65 to 70  
Eggs, per doz..... 9  
Poultry, per doz..... 11  
Butter..... 14  
Potatoes..... 25 to 30

### THE STORM AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill. Sept. 20.—The scene of  
Saturday night's cyclone in this city  
has been visited to-day by fully 10,000  
people. It is a remarkable fact that,  
although fifteen or twenty houses were  
completely demolished and scattered by  
the terrific wind, yet not a person was  
fatally hurt. Everybody seemed to be  
aware of the approach of the cyclone  
some minutes before it struck the city,  
and secured safety by fleeing to cellars.  
The cyclone came from the southwest  
straight up the Desplaines river. The  
constant flashes of lightning lit up the  
sky so that the funnel-shaped monster  
could be plainly seen as it came whirl-  
ing toward the city with a roar like a  
hundred locomotives blowing off steam.  
As it reached the city limits it turned  
east on Monroe street, demolishing  
houses, barns and outbuildings. The  
large two-story new house of Owen  
Kirk, on Joliet street, and the house  
and barn of William Pudney, on the  
same street, were the first demolished.  
An instant after they were struck the  
air was filled with boards, limbs of  
trees, sections of roofs and pieces of  
heavy timber. The bridge on Monroe  
street was picked up bodily and de-  
posited almost intact two blocks away.  
A heavy griststone belonging to a  
man named Pudney was blown 250  
feet. The residences of Hermann  
Schlim, John Day, Hod Brown, Jerry  
Buckley, Patrick Daly, Peter Daly,  
William Barrett, John Moher and Wil-  
liam Hines were scattered to the winds.  
Pieces of some of these houses were  
carried a quarter of a mile. A large  
number of houses were moved from  
their foundations and wrenched out of  
shape, many of them with great patches  
of shingles missing from the roof. The  
house of Peter Daly, on Chicago street,  
was turned upside down. The roof  
now rests high up in the air. The rear  
elevator of H. S. Carpenter & Co. is  
badly wrecked. The poles of the West-  
ern Union Telegraph Company were  
twisted off like pipe-stems. The streets  
were blocked with a mass of tangled  
wires. Telegraph and telephone wires  
were rendered useless all over the  
southern part of the city.

Along Fourth avenue great holes  
were scooped out of the hard gravel  
road. Eye-witnesses state that these  
holes were made by balls of electricity  
or fire which bounded along the ground  
during the rush of the cyclone. At the  
corner of Mississippi and Fourth ave-  
nues great trees were torn up and  
their trunks twisted into every imagi-  
nable shape. Numbers of horses and  
cows were buried beneath falling  
barns. The horse and buggy of De-  
puty Sheriff Ward was hatched in  
front of his house when the cyclone  
came. After the storm had passed  
the horse and buggy had disappeared,  
and no trace of either has yet been  
found. The damage to property in the  
city is estimated at \$75,000 and may ex-  
ceed that sum.

### WANT NO REDS.

**KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.**—Every Sun-  
day afternoon for two months past  
Walker Vrooman, who styles himself  
the "boy orator of Kansas," has been  
delivering speeches on the public  
square, within twenty yards of the  
Central Police Station. Yesterday  
afternoon he delivered his usual an-  
archistic harangue, but before he had  
concluded he was interrupted by a  
policeman and taken to the central  
station, where he was informed by  
Sergeant Nugent, who was in charge,  
that the meetings would have to be  
discontinued. Vrooman was badly  
scared, and readily promised that he  
would not deliver any more objection-  
able speeches. While he was in the sta-  
tion one of the crowd which had been  
listening to him mounted the stand  
and began an incendiary speech. "We  
are the people," he began, "and we'll  
hold our meetings in spite of all the  
police out of— It is time for the  
working people to arm—" Here a  
policeman pulled him off the stand,  
and he at once begged to be let go.  
Another one of the crowd attempted  
to speak, but he was also promptly  
pulled down. Then the crowd began  
to get turbulent and started to close in  
on the few policemen who were around  
the stand. Trouble seemed imminent,  
and the police drew their clubs, but  
the timely appearance of Sergeant  
Nugent and a squad of additional po-  
licemen prevented an outbreak. The  
crowd was dispersed by the police with  
some difficulty, but groups of men  
stood on the street corners for hours  
afterward discussing the action of the  
police. The drift of the conversation  
showed that there were more anarchistic  
sympathizers in the city than was  
admitted. In fact, the police say a great  
many of the Chicago Anarchists have  
located here, but the authorities an-  
nounce that no half way steps will be  
taken, and that all Anarchists will be  
promptly suppressed.

The citizens of Freeport, Illinois,  
have given \$75,000 worth of lands and  
buildings to the Illinois Central's new  
branch, in consideration of securing  
the division shop.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has filed plans  
with the New York bureau of build-  
ing for a club-house on the northeast  
corner of Madison avenue and Forty-  
fifth street, to cost \$100,000.  
In connection with the fat-stock  
show at the Chicago exposition in  
November the Illinois state board of  
agriculture has decided to have a horse-  
show, with \$8,500 in prizes.  
Samuel G. Snelling, the late treasurer  
of the Lowell bleachery, pleaded guilty  
to the embezzlement of \$40,000, and  
was sentenced to seven years in the  
Massachusetts penitentiary.  
The pooled roads at Chicago report  
the eastbound shipments for the past  
week at \$2,408 tons. The Vanderbilt  
got 51.4 per cent of this traffic, and the  
Pennsylvania lines 32.7 per cent.  
A gathering of the employees of the  
public printing-office at Washington  
for the purpose of bidding farewell to  
S. P. Rounds was cut short by the sud-  
den death of Captain Otto Leissner.  
Commissioner Black has started  
westward on public business. He will  
visit the Soldiers' homes at Dayton,  
Milwaukee, and Leavenworth, and in-  
spect several of the pension agencies.  
A Washington dispatch asserts that  
the congressional nominations foretell  
the retirement of half the present  
democratic members, many of whom  
were pronounced friends of President  
Cleveland.  
The manager of the Soldiers' home  
at Grand Rapids, Michigan, who is  
caring for over three hundred veterans  
in temporary quarters, refuses to ac-  
cept further guests until the buildings  
are finished.  
The accounts of Daniel Christian,  
late treasurer of Huntington county,  
Indiana, show a deficit of \$12,000, for  
which suit has been brought. He  
claims to be innocent of the charge of  
embezzlement.  
John C. Larwill, of Loudonville,  
Ohio, having become involved by the  
death of a partner in Dakota, has made  
an assignment of every particle of his  
property, which is estimated at from  
\$300,000 to \$700,000.  
Martin Irons, the leader of the late  
strike on the Missouri Pacific road,  
will be tried at St. Louis on charge of  
complicity in tapping the telegraph  
wires running to the residence of Vice  
President Hoxie.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Old-  
Fellows, in session at Boston, elected  
John H. White, of New York, as grand  
sire; T. A. Ross, of New Jersey, as grand  
secretary; and A. Shepard, of Penn-  
sylvania, grand treasurer.

The wholesale clothing firm of Julius  
Baum & Co. of San Francisco, has  
failed for nearly \$1,000,000. The prin-  
cipal creditors are the banks. There is  
great surprise at the collapse, and  
heavy speculations are suspected.

Professor Wiggins, of the Canadian  
meteorological bureau, predicts for  
September 29 a subterranean upheaval  
which will do vast damage in the  
southern states and California, and  
run Macon, Mobile, and New Or-  
leans.

The democrats of the Third congres-  
sional district of Wisconsin are likely  
to nominate Thomas L. Cleary, of  
Platteville, a brother of Father Cleary,  
of Kenosha. The present member,  
Mr. La Follette, is the youngest man in  
the house.

An Eagle Pass, Texas special says  
that a vein of coal nearly seven feet  
thick has been discovered at a depth of  
ninety feet on land recently bought by  
the Southern Pacific Company from  
General Marajon, on the west bank of  
the Sabine River.  
Commodore Gerry states that the  
yacht Mayflower passed the lightship  
at Newport nearly a length ahead of  
the Galatea, but he can not say to  
which the race will be given. It was  
nearly midnight Saturday when they  
dropped anchor in the harbor.  
The citizens of Biloxi, Mississippi,  
held a mass-meeting to denounce all  
towns which established quarantine  
against the alleged yellow fever, and  
to take steps to secure the indictment  
of Dr. Holt, of the Louisiana state  
board of health for misstatements.  
Dr. Caswell, state veterinarian of  
Illinois, has discovered pleuro-pneu-  
monia among distillery cattle along  
the north branch of the Chicago river.  
Strict quarantine has been established,  
and there is every probability that  
nearly three thousand bees will be  
slaughtered.

The Old-Fellows' excursion from  
Chicago to Boston included 6,500 pas-  
sengers. The engines required were  
125. Twenty-four extra ticket-sellers  
were employed at the Chicago station.  
The moving mass of people was fed by  
running trains of dining-cars from  
section to section.

There being no law in Louisiana  
against the intermarriage or cohabita-  
tion of races, the people of Bossier pa-  
rish have started a practical movement  
for the abolition of miscegenation, and  
appointed a vigilance committee of  
thirteen to serve notices on white men  
living with negro women.

Suit for divorce has been instituted  
in Chicago by the wife of Herbert C.  
Ayer, the bankrupt iron-founder, on  
the ground of lack of support. She  
was promised \$500 per month when  
they separated, but has been compelled  
to maintain herself and her two  
daughters in New York.

The grand jury at Columbus, Ohio,  
is examining witnesses in regard to  
the management of the penitentiary  
under the administration of Governor  
Hoadly, when there was a deficit of  
\$300,000 in two years. It is more than  
probable that some former leading  
officials will be arrested.

A friend of the Tilden heirs says:  
"There is no doubt that there will be a  
contest of Mr. Tilden's will. The Tilden  
boys—Samuel J. and George H.—  
hold that they have not received what  
they deserved from their uncle's  
hand, and they will start a contest in  
which all the relatives will probably  
join."

Andrew Haben, of Oshkosh, has  
been nominated for congress by the  
democrats of the Sixth Wisconsin dis-  
trict. The republicans of the Sixth  
Maryland placed Lewis C. McComas  
in the field. The democrats of the  
Seventh South Carolina nominated  
Colonel William Elliott, of Beaufort,  
and the democrats of the Eighth Wis-  
consin selected James Brocklin.

The democrats of the Tenth con-  
gressional district of Tennessee have  
nominated James Phelan, proprietor  
of the Memphis *Advertiser*. The re-  
publicans of the Twenty-fifth New  
York put forward Frank Hiscock for  
a sixth term. The democrats of the  
seventeenth Pennsylvania nominated  
Charles R. Buckalew, formerly United  
States senator. C. Newton is to suc-  
ceed J. Floyd King from the Fifth  
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Chicago to Boston included 6,500 pas-  
sengers. The engines required were  
125. Twenty-four extra ticket-sellers  
were employed at the Chicago station.  
The moving mass of people was fed by  
running trains of dining-cars from  
section to section.

There being no law in Louisiana  
against the intermarriage or cohabita-  
tion of races, the people of Bossier pa-  
rish have started a practical movement  
for the abolition of miscegenation, and  
appointed a vigilance committee of  
thirteen to serve notices on white men  
living with negro women.

Suit for divorce has been instituted  
in Chicago by the wife of Herbert C.  
Ayer, the bankrupt iron-founder, on  
the ground of lack of support. She  
was promised \$500 per month when  
they separated, but has been compelled  
to maintain herself and her two  
daughters in New York.

The grand jury at Columbus, Ohio,  
is examining witnesses in regard to  
the management of the penitentiary  
under the administration of Governor  
Hoadly, when there was a deficit of  
\$300,000 in two years. It is more than  
probable that some former leading  
officials will be arrested.

A friend of the Tilden heirs says:  
"There is no doubt that there will be a  
contest of Mr. Tilden's will. The Tilden  
boys—Samuel J. and George H.—  
hold that they have not received what  
they deserved from their uncle's  
hand, and they will start a contest in  
which all the relatives will probably  
join."

Andrew Haben, of Oshkosh, has  
been nominated for congress by the  
democrats of the Sixth Wisconsin dis-  
trict. The republicans of the Sixth  
Maryland placed Lewis C. McComas  
in the field. The democrats of the  
Seventh South Carolina nominated  
Colonel William Elliott, of Beaufort,  
and the democrats of the Eighth Wis-  
consin selected James Brocklin.

The democrats of the Tenth con-  
gressional district of Tennessee have

nominated James Phelan, proprietor  
of the Memphis *Advertiser*. The re-  
publicans of the Twenty-fifth New  
York put forward Frank Hiscock for  
a sixth term. The democrats of the  
seventeenth Pennsylvania nominated  
Charles R. Buckalew, formerly United  
States senator. C. Newton is to suc-  
ceed J. Floyd King from the Fifth  
Louisiana.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

**A Statement of the Public Lands Dis-  
posed of During the Last Fiscal Year.**

Colonel C. S. Stewart, of the corps of en-  
gineers, has been placed upon the retired  
list at his own request.

Edward C. Busch, of Indiana, and Dan-  
iel C. Getchell, of Ohio, have been ap-  
pointed principal examiners in the Pension  
Office.

The American consul at Trieste reports  
that Russian petroleum is crowding out the  
Pennsylvania product on account of the  
lower prices.

Cornel Dupars writes from Havre that  
the French government will take no steps  
toward the repeal of the decree against  
American ports.

A special agent of the treasury depart-  
ment who recently returned from Alaska  
says the master of the seized British vessel  
Onward admitted having killed his catch  
of seal on the shores of the islands.

The treasury department has issued  
another call for \$15,000,000 3 per cent bonds.  
What is known as the "voluntary bond  
call," the time of which expired Wednes-  
day, has been so modified as to offer to re-  
deem "until further notice" all 3 per cent  
bonds presented at the treasury at par and  
with accrued interest up to the date of re-  
demption.

The Evening Star says that Secretary  
Manning will go to Austria as United  
States minister instead of returning to the  
tre



# THE GREAT DEADWOOD MYSTERY.

BY BRET HARTE

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ALICE.

THE spring of 1874 was retarded in the California Sierras; so much so that certain eastern tourists who had early ventured into the Yosemite valley found themselves, one May morning, snowbound against the tempestuous shoulders of El Capitan. So furious was the onset of the wind at the Upper Merced canyon, that even so respectable a lady as Mrs. Rightbody was fain to cling to the neck of her guide to keep her seat in the saddle; while Miss Alice, scornful of masculine assistance, was hurled, a lovely chaos, against the snowy wall of the chasm. Mrs. Rightbody screamed; Miss Alice raged under her breath, but scrambled to her feet again in silence.

"I told you so!" said Mrs. Rightbody, in an indignant whisper, as her daughter again ranged beside her. "I warned you especially, Alice, that—that—"

"What?" interrupted Miss Alice, curtly.

"That you would need your chemise and high boots," said Mrs. Rightbody, in a regretful undertone, slightly increasing her distance from the guides.

Miss Alice shrugged her pretty shoulders scornfully, but ignored her mother's implication.

"You were particularly warned against going into the valley at this season," she only replied, grimly.

Mrs. Rightbody raised her eyes impatiently.

"You know how anxious I was to discover your poor father's strange correspondent, Alice. You have no consideration."

"But when you have discovered him—what then?" queried Miss Alice.

"What then?"

"Yes. My belief is that you will find the telegram only a mere business cipher, and all this quest mere nonsense."

"Alice! Why, on yourself thought your father's conduct that night very strange. Have you forgotten?"

The young lady had not, but, for some far-reaching feminine reason, chose to ignore it at that moment, when her late tumble in the snow was still fresh in her mind.

"And this woman, whoever she may be," continued Mrs. Rightbody.

"How do you know there's a woman in the case?" interrupted Miss Alice, wickedly, I fear.

"How do I know—there's a woman?" slowly ejaculated Mrs. Rightbody, frowning in the snow at the unexpected possibility of such a ridiculous question. But here her guide flew to her assistance, and stopped further speech. And, indeed, a grave problem was before them.

The road that led to their single place of refuge—a cabin, half hotel, half trading post, scarce a mile away—skirted the base of the rocky dome, and passed perilously near the precipitous wall of the valley. There was a rapid descent of a hundred yards or more to this terrace-like passage; and the guides paused for a moment of consultation, costly oblivions, alike to the terrified questioning of Mrs. Rightbody, or the half insolent independence of the daughter. The elder guide was rufous bearded, stout and humorous; the younger was dark bearded, slight and serious.

"Ef you kin git young Bunker Hill to let you tote her on your shoulders, I'll get the madam to hang on to me," came to Mrs. Rightbody's horrified ears as the expression of her particular companion.

"Freeze to the old gal, and don't reckon on me if the daughter starts in to play it alone," was the enigmatical response of the younger guide.

Miss Alice overheard both propositions; and, before the two men returned to their side, that high-spirited young lady had urged her horse down the declivity.

Alas! at this moment a gust of whirling snow swept down upon her. There was a flounder, a mis-step, a fatal strain on the wrong rein, a fall, a few plucky but unavailing struggles, and both horse and rider slid ignominiously down toward the rocky shelf. Mrs. Rightbody screamed. Miss Alice, from a confused daze of snow and ice, uplifted a vexed and coloring face to the younger guide, a little more angrily, perhaps, than she saw a shade of impatience on his face.

"Don't move, ut tie one end of the 'lass' under your arms, and throw me the other," he said, quietly.

"What do you mean by 'lass'—the lass?" asked Miss Alice, disgustedly.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then why don't you say so?"

"Oh, Alice!" reproachfully interpolated Mrs. Rightbody, encircled by the elder guide's stalwart arm.

Miss Alice deigned no reply, but drew the loop of the lasso over her shoulders, and let it drop to her round waist. Then she essayed to throw the other end to her guide. Dismal failure! The first thing nearly knocked her off the ledge; the second went all wild against the rocky wall; the third caught in a thorn bush, twenty feet below her companion's feet. Miss Alice's arm sunk helplessly to her side, at which signal of unequalled surrender, the younger guide threw himself half way down the slope, worked his way to the thorn bush, hung for a moment perilously over the parapet, secured the lasso, and then began to pull away at his lovely burden. Miss Alice was no dead weight, however, but steadily half-scampered on her hands and knees to within a foot or two of her rescuer. At this too familiar proximity, she stood up, and leaned a little stiffly against the line, causing the guide to give an extra pull, which had the lamentable effect of landing her almost in his arms. As it was, her intelligent forehead struck his nose sharply, and I regret to add, treating of a romantic situation, caused that somewhat prominent sign and token of a hero to bleed freely. Miss Alice instantly clasped a handful of snow over his nostrils.

"Now elevate your right arm," she said commandingly.

He did as he was bidden, but sulkily.

"That compresses the artery."

No man, with a pretty woman's hand and a handful of snow over his mouth and nose,

could effectively utter a heroic sentence, nor, with his arm elevated stiffly over his head, assume a heroic attitude. But, when his mouth was free again, he said half-sulkily, half-apologetically:

"I might have known a girl couldn't throw worth a cent."

"Why?" demanded Miss Alice sharply.

"Because—why—because—you see—they haven't got the experience," he stammered feebly.

"Nonsense! they haven't the clavicle—that's all! It's because I'm a woman, and smaller in the collar bone, that I haven't the play of the forearm which you have. See!" She squared her shoulders slightly, and turned the blaze of her dark eyes full on his. "Experience, indeed! A girl can learn anything a boy can."

Apprehension took the place of ill-humor in her hearer. He turned his eyes hastily away, and glanced above him. The elder guide had gone forward to catch Miss Alice's horse, which, relieved of his rider, was floundering toward the trail. Mrs. Rightbody was nowhere to be seen. And these two were still twenty feet below the trail!

There was an awkward pause.

"Shall I pull you up the same way?" he queried. Miss Alice looked at his nose, and hesitated. "Or will you take my hand?" he added, in surly impatience. To his surprise, Miss Alice took his hand, and they began the ascent together.

But the way was difficult and dangerous. Once or twice her feet slipped on the smoothly worn rock beneath; and she confessed to an inward thankfulness when her uncertain feminine handgrip was exchanged for his strong arm around her waist. Not that he was ungentle; but Miss Alice angrily felt that he had once or twice exercised his superior masculine functions in a rough way; and yet the next moment she would have probably rejected the idea that she had even noticed it. There was no doubt, however, that he was a little surly.

A fierce scramble finally brought them back in safety to the trail; but in the action Miss Alice's shoulder, striking a projecting boulder, wrung from her a feminine cry of pain, her first sign of womanly weakness. The guide stopped instantly.

"I am afraid I hurt you?"

She raised her brown lashes, a trifle moist from suffering, looked in his eyes, and dropped her own. Why, she could not tell. And yet he had certainly a kind face, despite its seriousness; and a fine face, albeit unshorn and weather bent. Her own eyes had never been so near to any man's before, save her lover's; and yet she had never seen so much in even his. She slipped her hand away, not with any reference to him, but rather to ponder over this singular experience, and, somehow, felt uncomfortable thereat.

Nor was he less so. It was but a few days ago that he had accepted the charge of this young woman from the elder guide, who was the recognized escort of the Rightbody party, having been a former correspondent of her father's. He had been hired like any other guide, but had undertaken the task with that chivalrous enthusiasm which the average Californian always extends to the sex so rare to him. But the illusion had passed; and he had dropped into a sulky, practical sense of his situation, perhaps fraught with less danger to himself. Only, when appealed to by his unshorn or her weakness, he had forgotten his wounded vanity.

He strode moodily ahead, dutifully breaking the path for her in the direction of the distant canyon, where Mrs. Rightbody and her friend awaited them. Miss Alice was first to speak. In this trackless, uncharted terra incognita of the passions, it is always the woman who steps out to lead the way.

"You know this place very well. I suppose you have lived here long?"

"Yes."

"You were not born here—no?"

A long pause.

"I observe they call you 'Stanislaus Joe.' Of course that is not your real name?" (Mem.—Miss Alice had never called him anything, usually prefacing any request with a languid, "O-er-er, please, mister-er-a") explicit enough for his station.)

"No."

Miss Alice (trailing after him, and bawling in his ear)—"What name did you say?"

The man (gluggedly)—"I don't know."

Nevertheless, when they reached the cabin, after a half-hour's buffeting with the storm, Miss Alice applied herself to her mother's escort, Mr. Ryder.

"What's the name of the man who takes care of my horse?"

"Stanislaus Joe," responded Mr. Ryder.

"Is that all?"

"No. Sometimes he's called Joe Stanislaus."

Miss Alice (satirically)—"I suppose it's the custom here to send young ladies out with gentlemen who hide their names under an alias?"

Mr. Ryder (greatly perplexed)—"Why, dear me, Miss Alice, you allers' peared to me as a gal as was able to take kear—"

Miss Alice (interrupting with a wounded, dove-like timidity)—"Oh, never mind, please! The cabin offered but scanty accommodation to the tourists; which fact, when indignantly presented to Mrs. Rightbody, was explained by the good-humored Ryder from the circumstance that the usual hotel was only a slight affair of boards, cloth and paper, put up during the season, and partly dismantled in the fall. "You couldn't be kept warm enough there," he added. Nevertheless Miss Alice noticed that both Mr. Ryder and Stanislaus Joe retired there with their pipes, after having prepared the ladies' supper, with the assistance of an Indian woman, who apparently emerged from the earth at the coming of the party, and disappeared as mysteriously.

The stars came out brightly before they slept; and the next morning a clear, unwinning sun beamed with almost summer power through the shutterless window of their cabin, and ironically disclosed the details of its rude interior. Two or three mangy, half-eaten buffalo robes, a bearskin, some suspicious looking blankets, rifles and saddles, deal tables and barrels made up its scant inventory. A strip of faded calico hung before a recess near the chimney, but so blackened by smoke and age that even feminine curiosity respected its secret. Mrs. Rightbody was in high spirits, and informed her daughter that she was at last on the track of her husband's unknown correspondent. "Seventy-four and seventy-five represent two members of the vigilance committee, my dear, and Mr. Ryder will assist me to find them."

"Mr. Ryder?" ejaculated Miss Alice, in scornful astonishment.

"Alice," said Mrs. Rightbody, with a suspicious assumption of sudden defence, "you injure yourself, you injure me, by this exclusive attitude. Mr. Ryder is a friend of your father's, an exceedingly well informed gentleman. I have not, of course, imparted to him the extent of my suspicions. But he can help me to what I must and will know. You might treat him a little more civilly—or, at least, a little better than you do his servant, your guide. Mr. Ryder is a gentleman, and not a paid courier."

Miss Alice was suddenly attentive. When she spoke again, she asked, "Why do you not find something about this Stanislaus—who died—or was hung—or something of that kind?"

"Child!" said Mrs. Rightbody, "don't you see there was no Stanislaus, or, if there was, he was simply the confidant of that—woman?"

A knock at the door, announcing the presence of Mr. Ryder and Stanislaus Joe with the horses, checked Mrs. Rightbody's speech. As the animals were being packed, Mrs. Rightbody for a moment withdrew in confidential conversation with Mr. Ryder, and, to the young lady's still greater annoyance, left her alone with Stanislaus Joe. Miss Alice was not in good temper, but she felt it necessary to say something.

"I hope the hotel offers better quarters for travelers than this in summer," she began.

"It does."

"Then this does not belong to it?"

"No, ma'am."

"Who lives here, then?"

"I do."

"I beg your pardon," stammered Miss Alice, "I thought you lived where we hired—where we met you—in—in— You must excuse me."

"I'm not a regular guide; but as times were hard, and I was out of grub, I took the job."

"Out of grub?" "Job?" And she was the "job." What would Henry Marvin say? It would nearly kill him. She began herself to feel a little frightened, and walked towards the door.

"One moment, miss!"

The young girl hesitated. The man's tone was surly, and yet indicated a certain kind of half-pathetic grievance. Her curiosity got the better of her prudence, and she turned back.

"This morning," he began hastily, "when we were coming down the valley, you picked me up twice."

"I picked you up?" repeated the astonished Alice.

"Yes, contradicted me; that's what I mean; once when you said those rocks were volcanic, once when you said the flower you picked was a poppy. I didn't let on at the time, for it wasn't my say; but all the while you were talking I might have laid for you—"

"I don't understand you," said Alice haughtily.

"I might have entrapped you before folks. But I only want you to know that I'm right, and here are the books to show it."

He drew aside the dingy calico curtain, revealed a small shelf of bulky books, took down two large volumes—one of botany, one of geology—nervously sought his text, and put them in Alice's outstretched hands.

"I had no intention," she began, half proudly, half embarrassedly.

"Am I right, miss?" he interrupted.

"I presume you are, if you say so."

"That's all, ma'am. Thank you!"

Before the girl had time to reply he was gone. When he again returned it was with her horse, and Mrs. Rightbody and Ryder were awaiting her. But Miss Alice noticed that his own horse was missing.

"Are you not going with us?" she asked.

"No, ma'am."

"Oh, indeed!"

Miss Alice felt her speech was a feeble conventionalism, but it was all she could say. She, however, did something. Hitherto it had been her habit to systematically reject his assistance in mounting to her seat. Now she awaited him. As he approached she smiled and put out her little foot. He instantly stooped, she placed it in his hand, rose with a spring and for one supreme moment Stanislaus Joe held her unresistingly in his arms. The next moment she was in the saddle, but in that brief interval of sixty seconds she had uttered a volume in a single sentence:

"I hope you will forgive me!"

He muttered a reply, and turned his face aside quickly as if to hide it.

Miss Alice cantored forward with a smile, but pulled her hat down over her eyes as she joined her mother. She was blushing.

(To be Continued)

## EASTERN VIRGINIA.

### PROSPERITY OF THE COLORED POPULATION SINCE THE WAR.

Former Influence of Master and Mistress —The Old Slavery Songs Rapidly Dying Out — Religious Services — Material Prosperity—Extravagant Names.

The soft and well-bred manners of many a beautiful negro woman come from having been in her early life much about the house, observing and imitating the manners of the white family. Then, the influence of the master and the mistress was directed against this religious savagery which seems natural to them. They were encouraged to dance and sing and to be merry. In harvest time, the head man of the long row of reapers with gleaming scythes, was under orders by the overseer to sing his reaping song loudly, and the harvest field was full of melody. Whisky was given out, and the harvest, which was known as "the black man's holiday," was made a season of merriment and feasting by the masters, who held to the sound doctrine that cheerfulness and industry are apt to go together. On every plantation there were one or more fiddlers or banjoists, their rude music being in demand for the white people as much as for the black ones. A musician enjoyed many privileges and received many little gratuities justly credited to art.

### OLD SLAVERY SONGS.

Now, all this is changed. The negro preachers have proclaimed that there is nothing out of gehenna worse than dancing excepting fiddling and banjoing. The devil is represented to be the original dancing master and the father of the profession. The accordion is allowed, but the banjo and fiddle are rigorously tabooed. The prohibition extends to worldly songs, and the weird melodies they sang long years ago have given place to Moody and Sankey hymns. Their old slavery songs are rapidly dying out. The negroes have a natural prejudice against them as relics and reminders of their slave days, and so Jim Crack Corn, Johnny Hooker, Junny is the Hoe Cake Done! and all of their primitive merry songs are dead and forgotten.

An exception to their rule of forgetting must be made in favor of the Hampton Normal school. There, the managers appreciating the wild beauty of these old plantation airs, have tried to preserve them and have trained a number of singers in them. But the negroes dislike them excessively, and perhaps with reason. They sing hymns with genuine African fervor and abandon, and at least half of their religious services consists of singing. And such singing! It is generally confined to "member," as not to be a member of a church quarantines a negro against his own kind. The worst foe to the civilization of the negroes is their slavish superstition and their absolute submission to their preachers, who are in turn the victims of tyranny themselves at the hands of unscrupulous white men.

### MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

Not that the negro is not thriving in this part of the world. On the contrary his little patch of ground, with his yoke of steers or his scrub of a horse, yield him a good living, and every year he rises a step in material prosperity—only that he has only escaped from one kind of slavery to fall into another. They still retain their fondness for extravagant names, although they are not as funny as formerly, as they no longer have the white people to suggest them. "Scripture names," as they are called are great favorites, among which Ananias is not the least. When the names of the apostles are selected, the title is very often given too. Uncle Apostle James, was a well-known character in these parts. One of the planters hereabouts named his servants after the dukes of England, and Surrey, Norfolk and Richmond were colored individuals of a pomposity corresponding to their names.

Another master took a classical turn. Terence and Juvenal were in the house and Herodotus' place was on the coach box. Another named them in pairs. He had not only an Ananias but a Sapphira, an Abelard and an Eloise. One day a visitor at the house, not knowing this characteristic, hearing an inky black specimen spoken to as Laura, inquired: "Well, Laura, where is Petrarch?" and was electrified by Laura's replying: "Petrarch, he in de kitchen helpin' to peel de 'laters fer dinner." At another place a romantic mistress surrounded herself with Iris, Melissa, Venus and Cupid—the last two special favorites in the way of names, so much so that a feminine form of Cupid was evolved. Cupid was always shortened to Cu, and Cu's female contemporary was very apt to be named Cuetta. This name is still common. Scott's novels supplied the names at another plantation. Nora Avenel, Amy Robarts and Luey Aston were handmaids, and the name of the cook was Edith Plantagenet. This name was very much admired, and not a syllable of it was abated, although it gradually changed its form to Edith Plantodgerkit. Eastern Virginia Cor. New York Mail and Express.

### An English Hunt Ball.

A hunt ball is not very different from other large country house entertainments. The grand hall is devoted to dancing, as well as one or two of the drawing rooms. The music is not often elaborate; on rare occasions a band is brought down from London, but usually there are only three or four pieces from a neighboring town. Few decorations are added to the ordinary ornaments, but the house is ablaze with thousands of candles, shedding a soft luster on the complexion and dropping compensatory stains on the costume. The women are in customary ball dress, but the men have hunted that day may wear dress coats of "pink," and the same crowd of gay and radiant, anxious, weary, happy, disappointed people that is seen at other balls, goes through its round of dancing, feasting, love making, manœuvring, scandal-mongering, jealousy, spite, triumph, and revenge, just as in any other land.—Adam Badeau's Letter.

### Native Journalism in India.

Native journalism in India is a happy-go-lucky sort of business. If the editor can't get the paper out at the right date he gets it out when he can, and everybody is satisfied. The editor of the Deshi Mitra of Surat recently explained to his readers that the usual funny cartoons did not appear because he had been busy conducting the marriage ceremonies of his son.—New York Tribune.

### An English "Man Milliner."

There will be a veritable "man milliner" in the new British parliament in the person of Mr. Isaacson, Tory member for Stepney, whose business alias is Mrs. Elise of Recent street. His millinery establishment in very fashionable and profitable.—Foreign Letter.

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and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

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and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantles at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad.

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Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main and Erie streets.

## Yard on Tremont Street,

Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

# FLAGGING

and all kinds of Sawed Stone on hand at yard.



## BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Some of the Sights to be Seen at Stark County's Fair.

Panorama of One of the Greatest Battles of the War of the Rebellion.

A Painting that Tells of the Daring Deeds of the Boys in Blue as Seen on the Battlefield.

The cyclorama of the great Battle of Gettysburg which will be on exhibition on the fair grounds during the fair is the most wonderful painting ever shown in the State of Ohio. It is shown in a round top tent 300 feet in circumference, or 100 feet in diameter. It is an oil painting of great merit, and when the following interesting objects are all delineated and drawn out with the appearance of life size, you may well exclaim that the 400 feet of surface is none too large.

## POINTS OF INTEREST ON THE PAINTING.

Round Top. Little Round Top. Gen. Sedgwick's headquarters, 6th A. C. Summit where Gen. Lee and Vincent and Lieut. Hazlett were killed. Col. O'Rourke Killed. Col. Wheeler, 20th Ind., killed. Grand repulse of Longstreet by Pennsylvania Reserves and Bucktails. Gen. E. J. Farnsworth killed—Devil's Den. Gen. Doubleday and staff. Gen. Hancock and staff. Gen. Alex. Hays. Gen. Gibbons. Gen. Webb. Col. Cushing, mortally wounded and near to where Gen. Ward, Gen. Willard, Col. Elgood, Willard, Merrill, P. Revere and Cross were killed. Wilcox Brigade. C. S. A. General Standard's grand charge. Gen. Sickles lost his leg, and Gen. Barksdale, (Miss.) killed. Gen. Amstutz mortally wounded. New Orleans Washington Artillery, C. S. A. Gen. Pickett and staff. Confederate prisoners. Lieut. Hazlett's horse. Portion of Pickett's command. Explosion of ammunition caisson. Emmetsburg road, picketed by 8th and 12th Ill. Cav. Masons Virginia Artillery, C. S. A. Lynchburg battery. C. S. A. Millerstown road. Burning building. Bliss' place. Lieut. Montgomery's 69th Pa. Infantry. Portion of Pickett's command. Portion 71st and 69th Pa. Opening of the engagement by Buford's, Farnsworth's and Gable's cavalry. Seminary Tower; headquarters Gen. Lee; Gen. Reynolds killed. A. C. Gen. J. S. Robinson, hospital. 7th Mich. vols., 3d div., 2d A. C., Col. N. J. Hall, commanding.

Admission.....25 cents  
Children, under 12 years of age.....15  
To the Public, on Children's Day 10  
Read what President Hayes, General R. Buckland and many other prominent citizens of Fremont, O., said when the panorama was on exhibition there during the soldiers reunion held there on the anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg:

We, the undersigned citizens of Fremont, O., have visited the panorama of the battle of Gettysburg, now on exhibition in this city, and have no hesitancy in recommending it as meritorious and well worth the price of admission. This exhibition is directly under the management of the G. A. R. Posts of this city. We may say further, that it is all that is claimed for it in the advertisements. We sincerely hope that our people will know their appreciation of the efforts of our G. A. R. boys in patronizing this enterprise as it deserves.

Parents take your children to see it as it is the only way to teach them the realities and horrors of war without actual experience. The impressions made upon their minds will never be effaced and will give them a correct idea of a battle, which will be a great aid in the study of history.

There will be a museum of mechanical wonders at the fair, and the Columbus bird show; also a traction engine race, a novel double team combination trotting and pacing race between the "flyers" of the county. Another feature will be a township display of live stock and agricultural products for the "Buckeye Binder." At least three townships are putting forth an effort. So look out.

An exciting time is anticipated in the trial for the three dollar and two dollar premiums offered by the society to the young ladies harnessing and hitching a horse into a buggy, jump in and drive off in the shortest time. Each lady is to furnish her horse and buggy. Now, girls, hustle around and look up the simplest method of hitching, as every moment will count.

If four people turn out and patronize their county fair this year as exhibitors and visitors, attending two or three or four days instead of one, as other years, the management will supply all things demanded in a very few years, and then we will have the best equipped county fair ground to be found anywhere. Our society offers higher premiums in the live stock and agricultural classes than any county in Ohio, and by comparing with our surrounding societies' premium lists you will find them nearly double. Shall we cut down the premiums for a few years until a sufficient surplus is obtained to supply the necessary buildings? Or will each friend of the fair just take a whole week's vacation in attending the fair and induce his friends and neighbors to come also? Don't think of the twenty-five cents admission each day, but think of the recreation it will be to you. Come and see your friends and what your neighbors have on exhibition; have a jolly, good time, and you will be repaid many fold.

## "MORO" ON M'BRIDE.

The Leader Correspondent Comes to Massillon

And Hears Some Queer Things About McBride.

MASSILLON, September 15.—This is the home of John McBride the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. Old residents of Massillon know that McBride lives here because he has the reputation of being a common loiterer. They know of him by evil report alone and not because he has ever done anything that any one commends. He was an idle boy and early in his youth enlisted in the regular army because he was too indolent to work. After he came home from the army he dug coal occasionally, but he was a turbulent spirit and never remained long at one place. If he could not get the position of weigher at the bank he would proceed to talk up a strike, and if that failed, he usually quit work and loafed until his money was gone. He was a policeman for some time, but even that did not suit him, and he abandoned his club and became a professional working-man, such as Powderly describes, and has remained one ever since. In Massillon, where he grew up, he is regarded as a shiftless fellow, without any ambition except to live at the expense of honest labor. This is a hard reputation to publish about a man. Men who have known McBride ever since he was a child have given me the information that constitutes this dispatch.

The miners in this region are bitterly opposed to him, although he is president of the Miners' Union of the State. The Union to-day has no more than 2,000 members, although there are 20,000 coal diggers in the State. The very best workmen have no connection with the union, which is governed by a noisy set of fellows, every one of whom is a Democrat. McBride and his followers will dispute this statement, but it comes from a man who is a member of the organization and who is in a position to know everything that is going on within the union.

McBride's connection with the organized miners began in 1879.

In that year the miners in this vicinity met at Clinton and organized, and McBride was elected secretary. A strike followed, of course, and the miners were defeated. McBride was accused of bad faith but he hung to his job and sent out pleas for money, which came in, and of course he was happy. In 1882 he was elected president of the State organization and he has held the position ever since. It is a fact that the union has always been weak in and about Massillon, although McBride lives here and is the highest official in that association.

I was referred to-day to John H. Williams, who, I was told, is secretary of the Massillon Trades Assembly as well as secretary of the Massillon Knights of Labor Assembly. "What sort of a workingman is McBride?" I asked.

"He is not a workingman," said Williams, "because he has never done a honest day's work in his life." In the winter of 1882, George W. Love, at one time a coal miner himself introduced a bill in the Legislature providing for a board to examine applicants for the position of State Mine Inspector. The board was to be made up of a mining engineer, a coal operator and a miner. At a meeting of the State Union McBride opposed the bill because it did not give the miners a larger representation on the board. The union, therefore, failed to recommend the bill to the Legislature.

In 1884 Representative Jones, of Jackson county, introduced a bill in the House dividing the State into three districts, with a mine inspector in each, and a chief over the three. Previous to that time there had been but one mine inspector, who was given an assistant. At the same session McBride, who was also a member of the Legislature, presented a bill creating a board to examine into the capability of men who should aspire to be inspectors. The bill set forth that the board was to be composed of three miners and two mining engineers. The State Union endorsed McBride's bill and appointed Williams, who was then general secretary of the order, to go to Columbus to look after all legislation affecting mines and miners. When Williams arrived on the scene he found that McBride had changed his bill so that the board of examiners was made up of a geologist, a chemist, a mining engineer, a coal operator, and a miner. The bill had also been attached to the one introduced by Jones, and in that shape had passed the House. Williams went to the Senate and explained to the members that the Miners' Union had no use for a geologist nor a chemist, but had recommended that the examining board be composed of three miners and two mining engineers. The Senators informed Williams that McBride had told them that the union wanted chemists and geologists on the board, whereupon Williams produced proof to show that such was not the case. The Senate therefore amended the bill to suit the union and passed it. It went to the House, and McBride worked so hard that he killed the bill, but it was taken up the next day and passed notwithstanding the fact that McBride again spoke and worked against it.

A fight in the union followed, and McBride, as president, called a convention of seventeen delegates, and ousted Williams from the secretaryship for the part he had taken in having McBride's bill killed and the one endorsed by the miners' union passed. The executive board of the union, the highest power in the organization, met at once, and issued a circular addressed to all secretaries of local unions in the State. That circular has never been in print, and I append it for the benefit of those persons who say that John McBride is a representative workingman. It bears date of August, 1884, and as a race campaign document, it will be a good one. It is substantially as follows:—

"The disgraceful action of John McBride in defying the laws of the association and ignoring the executive board, is threatening the ruin of the association. The law of the association governing State calls, ever since the association was formed, is as follows:—

"Should any trouble arise in any district, the secretary of the mine shall immediately notify the general secretary, and also the president of the said district, who shall send a statement of said trouble or grievance, to the general president, and he shall likewise send to each of the different district presidents, and if they think that a convention of

the miners of the State is necessary, the general president shall call said convention.

"Now, in defiance of this law, John McBride called a convention to consider matters trumped up by him to hide the real object, which was nothing more nor less than to revenge himself upon Secretary Williams.

"When we, as a board, met in Columbus on the first day of May last, we disposed of all matters of importance to the miners of the State. We modified some of the laws, because we felt the previous convention had overlooked certain points. We also investigated the charges made by McBride against Williams and found that every one of them was groundless. We found that Williams should have made the charges of misrepresenting the miners against McBride instead of McBride against Williams. We found McBride's actions in the Legislature were prompted by the most selfish motives, as were also his charges against Williams.

"We do not desire to give rise to quarreling in the association, but these truths you must know, so that you may be able to judge aright. We found that McBride voted twice against the mining bill giving us two more inspectors, and giving us inspectors of weights and measures so that we may have correct weights. He killed it the first time, and would have killed it the second time had it not been for the timely efforts of Secretary Williams, who took the proofs there that the law was one in our favor. Everything was laid bare before us as a board, and the proofs were that John McBride had proved that he was totally unworthy of his trust either as a legislator or as president of the association.

"In plain words we found that McBride had villainously lied in the whole matter. McBride has since said that he offered his resignation to the board. We now solemnly affirm that he did not do so, and if he had, we would, according to the evidence in the case, have been compelled to accept it, for he is who has deceived you, and if the miners of the State knew the whole truth, they would peremptorily demand of him to step down from the place which he is not worthy to hold, and which he disgraces. Now, on the 19th he held a convention, illegally called and illegally held, inasmuch as it was called against our will and contrary to the law before referred to. This illegal convention have taken it upon themselves to destroy all the work of the State convention of last January, which was composed of a full representation of the miners of the State, and was legal. These few men, pushed by McBride, have dared to dictate to the miners of the State, destroy all the laws of the association, discharged the secretary who was elected by you in January, who was not present, but obeyed the laws of the association and the orders of the executive board, which pronounced the convention illegal. McBride's actions go to show that he has not the interests of the miners of the State in view, but his own personal aggrandizement. The laws adopted by the January convention were ordered printed by that convention, it was done at a heavy cost. Now he desires new laws, making it a one-man power organization, giving him the power to appoint or suspend the officers of the association. We characterize it as the work of a demagogue insane with self-importance, and we, the members of your executive board, who are responsible for the welfare of the association, are now compelled to assert our authority and save the association from its threatened destruction, and we appeal to you in behalf of the miners of the State and the association to protect your interest and denounce these disgraceful proceedings. We are the executive board of the Ohio Miners' A. A., and according to the authority given us by the miners of the State we declare all things done by McBride's convention to be null and void, and nothing done there shall be recognized by the association. John McBride agreed to abide by the decision of the executive board, but has since kept up a quarrel, which has disturbed the business of the association to its foundation, and had the result of bringing on an offer for a reduction of 10 cents per ton from the operators of Central Ohio, and for this he is responsible. Again asking you to be true to your organization, and stand with us in preventing a reduction in the price of mining, and protecting the association from the unscrupulous efforts that are being made to destroy it, we are yours faithfully and fraternally."

The circular was signed by Evan J. Morgan, John Johnson, William T. Smith, and David Mathews, members of the executive board. The result of McBride's treachery was a split in the union. At that time there were 3,000 members, fully half of whom withdrew from the organization. Since then five hundred other miners have joined the union, so that its present strength is about 2,000, while the strength of the non-union miners is about 18,000. McBride is president over the 2,000. The great majority of Ohio miners are Republicans, but they are not members of the union. The better class of miners will never join the union as long as McBride is at the head of it, and they have passed resolutions over and over again to that effect. Further comment on McBride's career seems to be wholly unnecessary.

No man can keep domestic animals economically without frequent recourse to the scales. If you would know how many pounds of beef a ton of hay and half a ton of cornmeal will produce you can find out by weighing, and there is no other way to find out. The scales and nothing but the scales, can tell what feed gives the most gain at the same cost. The scales can tell whether at the market price of beef the gain covers the cost; no body else can give the information. The scales can tell at what age an animal makes the best returns for its food, and at what age it ceases to pay expenses. The scales can tell what animals and what breed pay their way the best. There is no referee to whom doubts, disputations and differences can be referred so honest, unbiased and unerring as this. Good platform scales should be in every school district, convenient of access, and every farmer should use them, not occasionally, but persistently. Till farmers do that they go blindly, not knowing whether their methods are right or wrong, often making a loss where they expect profit.

Scrofula diseases manifest themselves in the warm weather. Hood's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood and removes every taint of scrofula.

## Ammonia in Baking Powders.

Among the recent discoveries in science and chemistry, none is more important than the uses to which common ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicate that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the preparation of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly volatile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold over a flame, and it will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass off into the air. The gas thus formed is a simple composition of nitrogen and hydrogen. No residue is left from the ammonia. This gives it its superiority as a leavening power over soda and cream of tartar used alone and has induced its use as a supplement to these articles. A small quantity of ammonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that will be lighter, sweeter and more wholesome than that risen by any other leavening agent. When it is acted upon by the heat of baking the leavening gas that raises the dough is liberated. In this act it uses itself up, as it were; the ammonia is entirely diffused, leaving no trace or residuum whatever. The light, fluffy, flaky appearance, so desirable in biscuits, etc., and so sought after by professional cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

The bakers and baking powder manufacturers producing the finest goods have been quick to avail themselves of this useful discovery, and the handsomest and best bread and cake are now largely risen by the aid of ammonia, combined of course with other leavening material.

Ammonia is one of the best known products of the laboratory. If, as seems to be justly claimed for it, the application of its properties to the purposes of cooking results in giving us lighter and more wholesome bread, biscuit and cake, it will prove a boon to dyspeptic humanity, and will speedily force itself into general use in the new field to which science has assigned it.—Scientific American.

## A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the nauseous medicines often liberally poured into it for the supposed relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic, and often guided by the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they would in every instance obtain the speediest aid derivable from medicine. This medicine is a searching and powerful, and other ailments a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic, and often guided by the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they would in every instance obtain the speediest aid derivable from medicine. This medicine is a searching and powerful, and other ailments a mystery.

Good Results in Every Case. D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; he had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, cold and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Z. T. Baltz's Drug Store.

## An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters, and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at 50c a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box by Z. T. Baltz.

## Tired, Languid, Dull.

Exactly expresses the condition of thousands of people at this season. The depressing effects of warm weather, and the weak condition of the body, can only be corrected by the use of a reliable tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Why suffer longer when a remedy is so close at hand? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will give you untold wealth in health, strength, and energy.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltz.

## A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I would send a recipe that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City.

IMPOTENCY in Man or Woman cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

GILMORE'S AROMATIC WINE is the great remedy for women and children. 128 doses for \$1.00. Sold by druggists.

REV. E. J. WHITNEY, of Clarkson, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness, stands without a rival. Sold by druggists.

WANTED. A case of Female Weakness, General Debility or Nervous Exhaustion that Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will not cure. Sold by druggists.

THAT FEEBLE WIFE, Mother, Daughter or Sister can be made the picture of health, with clear, rosy complexion by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnus Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45¢

COCAINE, IODOFORM OR MERCURIALS in any form in the treatment of catarrh or hay fever should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to-day is Ely's Cream Balm being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of cases of catarrh, and cures where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain, agreeable to use. Price 50 cents of druggists.

FOR RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, CRAMP and Cholice there is no remedy superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

## A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and unimpaired?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranch and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, free, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectus and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—The N. Y. Financialist.

## TUN KEE'S CHINESE STEAM LAUNDRY.

No. 2 East Tremont St., and basement of Minch's building, East Main street, will be pleased to show the public the finest work ever produced in this line. One will find evidence of his line and superior workmanship.

Shirts, 10c; Cuffs per pair, 4c; Collars 2 for 5c

Work taken every day in the week and returned on the second or third day thereafter.

## TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C. & St. L. & P.

Railroads for All Points

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The only line running the celebrated

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing

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Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair

Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus

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at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7 a. m.,

and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio,

Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi,

Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas,

facilities or kindly comfort to its patrons.

Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In Effect Aug. 15, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

Local Express.

Stations.

Fast Mail.

Local Express.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 4. No. 5. No. 6.

Local Express.

Stations.

Fast Mail.

Local Express.

GOING EAST.

No. 7. No. 8. No. 9.

Local Express.

## C. L. &amp; W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In Effect May 30, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—50 Meridian time which is 26 minutes slower than Columbus time.

## GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain.....	8 55am	3 45pm		4 00am
Shelby.....	9 05	3 55		4 10
Elyria.....	9 15	4 05		4 20
Patterson.....	9 25	4 15		4 30
Grafton..... lv	9 40	4 30		4 40
Cleveland.....	7 00	4 00		8 00am
Grafton..... lv	8 05	5 05		5 30
Bellevue.....	8 15	5 15		5 45
Sharon.....	8 25	5 25		5 55
Medina.....	8 39	5 34		6 00
Chippewa Lake.....	8 48	5 47		7 00
Seymour.....	8 59	5 58		7 15
Sterling.....	9 15	6 15		7 30
Easton.....	9 29	6 26		7 50
Silver Creek.....		6 38		8 00
Warwick.....	9 40			9 40
Canal Fulton.....	9 48	6 47		10 10
Paris.....	9 56	6 55		10 20
Massillon.....	10 07	7 05	5 50am	11 00
Nauvoo.....	10 21	7 20	6 05	11 50
Canal Fulton.....	10 28	7 30	6 20	12 00
Buch City.....	10 34	7 34	6 30	12 10pm
Strasburg.....	10 46	7 49	6 43	12 25
Canal Dover.....	10 56	8 01	6 54	1 09
Barclay.....	11 08	8 13	7 06	1 20
Goshen.....	11 35	8 26	7 09	1 45
Tuscarawas.....	11 55	8 30	7 05	2 08
Urichville..... ar	12 15	8 30	7 15	
Newport.....	11 47		7 15	2 45
Stillwater.....	11 55		7 25	3 00
Stillwater.....	12 05pm		7 35	3 30
Tippecanoe.....	12 15		7 45	3 55
Frederick.....	12 30		8 00	4 10
Butler.....	12 40		8 10	4 55
Cleveland.....			8 20	5 10
Holloway.....	12 59		8 32	5 35
Ludlow.....	1 00		8 33	5 55
Ludlow.....	1 00		8 44	6 05
Bruee.....	1 18		8 52	6 45
Pairpoint.....	1 28		9 02	7 05
Maynard.....	1 38		9 13	7 25
Maynard.....	1 48		9 23	7 40
Barton.....	1 50		9 25	7 50
Pasco.....	2 00		9 35	8 05
Bridgeport.....	2 15		9 40	8 30



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(ESTABLISHED IN 1868.)  
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 Three Months, .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

**REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.**

Sheriff—RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.  
 Auditor—WILLIAM BRITTON.  
 Clerk of Courts—PHILO P. BUSIL.  
 Commissioner—HENRY SHAFER.  
 Coroner—DR. GEO. B. COCK.  
 Indefinite Director—T. T. ARNOLD.  
 Surveyor—REUBEN Z. WISE.

**REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**

Secretary of State—JAMES S. ROBINSON.  
 Judge of Supreme Court—M. J. WILLIAMS.  
 Clerk of Supreme Court—T. H. HESTER.  
 Commissioner of Common Schools—E. T. TAPPAN.  
 Member of Board of Public Works—W. H. HAHN.

**DISTRICT TICKET.**

Congressman—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.  
 Common Pleas Judge—ANSON PEASE.

Alonzo must retire.

Alonzo Smith voted to retain Leininger.

As a Commissioner Alonzo Smith has been a failure.

For smells and musquitos the Ohio canal is hard to beat.

Be it known, that the fence crusade going on in this district, was started in Massillon.

Little Louisville has a Board of Trade, and gobbled up a Canton industry in thirty days. Good for Louisville.

If Allen O. Myers ran the world, as he runs the *Enquirer*, Bill, Dick and Jim only would remain to tell of the decent and euphonious names that our fathers gave us.

The Massillon *American* is not a Republican paper. Democratic editors who make capital out of its commendations of McBride, as such give circulation to a wilful lie.

The State Board of Health has taken a stand on the subject of the pollution of our rivers and will prosecute the Kanton Paper Company for corrupting the Scioto. It will probably be a test case.

The course of lectures will be delivered. This is mentioned with some degree of pride. It shows that a taste for the higher things of life have a foothold in Massillon as well as a taste for the almighty dollar.

Wallace Phelps compared Mr. Bayard's position to that of a man on a bicycle, with Canada for the big wheel, and Mexico for the smaller one. He intimated that Mexico had given the Secretary a header. It has. Mr. Phelps is right.

The protective theory is a good one. It should give deep satisfaction to all Massillonians, to be able to purchase almost every staple at home, and any one who goes outside to buy, even at twenty per cent. lower figures, should blush to own it.

Alonzo Smith means well, but when a man openly confesses to having discriminated against certain parts of the county in favor of one, and says that he will continue to do so, it is time that he should be retired. Therefore retire Alonzo. He is the man.

Massillon seems to be becoming popular as a place for holding Conferences, and State meetings of various kinds. The people who attend such gatherings are very welcome, and citizens should show their appreciation for this preference in every possible way.

Reference to the court house letter will show the competence of our Democratic county commissioners. They planned a poor improvement, or rather commenced one without any plan, to cost fifteen hundred dollars, and which has already cost three thousand.

Massillon business men are very solid, and very conservative. If they reflected they might see that their own interests would be advanced if they bestirred themselves a little more, to the extent of ad-

tising in the *INDEPENDENT* and organizing a Board of Trade.

The State Board of Health has done a commendable thing in preparing some hints on the prevention and restriction of diphtheria, which is prevalent now in this State. Copious extracts appear in this week's impression but complete copies may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at Columbus.

Believing that the great number of school officials, and the most of them unpaid is one of the worst banes of our common school system of society to-day, one M. Tope of Bowerston is circulating a petition asking the Legislature to abolish all sub-districts, and the office of local directors, and that each township be regarded as a single school district and demanding that the township schools be graded, and that there be established in every township in which it is necessary a central school of a higher grade for the pupils of the township who may complete the course of study in the lower grades.

Any one wishing to sign such a petition, should address the gentleman named.

**A GROSS INSULT.**

Professor Metcalf indignantly removes the slur put upon his name.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me a word through the vigorous columns of your paper to reply to the following, found in that brainless, idiotic sheet the *Massillon American*:

"Prof. Metcalf left town without liquidating or satisfying some of his debts."

Now why did the above appear? Simply because I had contracted a bill of a few dollars for advertising with the "type setter" of that paper, James Hoover, its editor, with the express understanding that it was not to be paid for when delivered. And I have not known until today, even the amount of the bill, the same never having been presented to me directly or indirectly. James Hoover, (he is not entitled to Mr.) knew that I lived in Akron, and was not a traveling minstrel, that I was to return to Massillon each week to continue giving instruction in some of the first families of your charming little city, and that he could make out his bill and present it; he had no reason to believe it would not be paid. Whoever heard of a creditor stooping so low as this man has. My friends in Massillon, (not however of the class to which he belongs,) express themselves as more disgusted and indignant than myself. This fellow, James Hoover, received very gentlemanly attention from me in all my relations with him. I personally handed him complimentary tickets for himself and family to the entertainment at the Chapel, and the low fellow that he is, now tries to prejudice the good citizens of your city by inserting in his paper the above malicious publication. I understand that his paper has but a small circulation, and that it will soon be placed upon the list of rubbish and useless matter. This I am told by reliable parties, gentlemen of position in Massillon, who say that even school boys do not think of looking in it for information, much less for a grammatical expression.

Yours truly,  
 E. S. METCALF.

**MORE MEN WANTED.**

**All About the Waterworks, Misstatements Corrected.**

The fact that "news reporters are not ubiquitous" is ably demonstrated in the *American's* description of the waterworks reservoir. The news reporter of the *American* was not there, and that accounts for the many blunders that appear in his account published some two or three months after the *INDEPENDENT* told the public all about it. As the errors are very important and liable to deceive the public they must be corrected.

The pipe is not cemented at all. Lead is used entirely sixty tons having been purchased for this purpose. A dam is a wall and therefore could not contain any water.

The reservoir, however, will have a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons of water, and not twenty two. The stand pipe is not on Akron street. There is no cement used in its construction, except in the foundation. It will be twenty-five feet in diameter at the top and base, and not forty. As all the *INDEPENDENT's* information comes from headquarters, and its figures from the engineer's plans, the *American* had better rely upon them than upon its disordered imagination.

The Water Company now has 125 men and twenty teams at work and is anxious to get two hundred more. None can be obtained in Massillon where everybody is busy, and all laborers who come here can get work.

About twenty-five hundred feet of pipe has already been laid in the Fourth Ward and the work is continuing rapidly. Four and a half feet of earth is on top of every pipe, no matter of what diameter. The connections are made with great care and the company is very anxious to push the work as rapidly as possible, consistent with good work.

Plaited dress shirts at Spangler & Wade's.

The "Ever Faithful" is a first class five cent cigar made only by Grass & Graf, 32 South Erie street.

The "Promenade" is one of the favorites of all the excellent brands of cigars made by Grass & Graf, 32 South Erie street.

(Continued from 1st page.)

tions, and are to be rated and marked after examination and certified for promotion at a time just as candidates who are successful in the primary examinations before the commission. The heads of bureaus or divisions are to have the privilege of marking the papers of candidates as to efficiency. Attention was directed in April last by a member of the board of departmental examiners to the fact that four of the fourteen examiners on the official list were marking papers and passing upon them, and that the excuse was made by most of the examiners that they could not attend to their official duties and find time to mark examination papers. The proposition will be made to have a board of one member from each department to be constantly employed in marking papers, some of which, a year old and not yet marked up, are in the office of the commissioners. It is in contemplation to have the proposed board mark all papers, not only for the department, but for the customs and postal services, so as to insure perfect impartiality by having them judged by absolute strangers and persons who will soon become experts in discriminating between papers.

**LAND-OFFICE STATISTICS.**

Commissioner Sparks of the general land office has prepared a statement showing the disposals of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, from which it appears that the total number of entries was 227,474, embracing an area of 20,901,367 acres, for which the department received \$7,412,707. The cash sales aggregated 37,733,493 acres, for which \$5,767,891 was paid. The original homestead entries were 61,633, covering 9,145,135 acres. The selections made by railroad companies under the different grants aggregate 2,311,537 acres. The timber culture entries were 34,936, comprising 5,380,309 acres. The remaining area disposed of, consisting of military bounty land warrant locations, scrip locations, state selections, wagon road selections, and agricultural college selections. Final proof was made upon 19,336 homestead entries, embracing 2,663,532 acres, and timber culture entries numbering 1,036, covering 141,646 acres. The total area not included in the disposals of Indian lands, amounting to 13,462 entries, comprising 1,132,366 acres, on account of which \$1,607,729 was received.

Under the head of cash sales are included 15,712 pre-emption entries with an area of 2,373,216 acres, and 2,318 desert-land entries with an area of 73,188 acres. The mineral entries numbered 1,232, covering 22,630 acres. There were 5,871 homestead entries committed to cash entries, covering 1,066,487 acres. The number of acres disposed of in the different states and territories was as follows:

Alabama, 226,027; Arkansas, 277,281; Arizona, 234,139; California, 1,349,675; Colorado, 254,141; Idaho, 124,084; Iowa, 241,739; Kansas, 234,019; Iowa, 4,311; Kansas, 5,661,211; Louisiana, 112,561; Michigan, 109,063; Minnesota, 417,731; Mississippi, 173,023; Missouri, 26,016; Montana, 911,514; Nebraska, 3,551,518; Nevada, 280,989; New Mexico, 212,847; Oregon, 503,833; Utah, 19,746; Washington Territory, 354,523; Wisconsin, 2,7537; Wyoming, 45,572. Total, 20,901,367.

**SILVER CERTIFICATES.**

Arrangements are being made at the treasury department for the early distribution of the new silver certificates, which are now being printed as rapidly as possible. The first batch of 21 certificates has been received at the treasury department. It consisted of 5,000 sheets, and amounted to \$20,000. They now need only the seal of the treasury department to be finished notes. The bureau will continue to print these notes at the rate of \$1,000 a day during the present week. Additional certificates will be supplied next week by which the issue will be increased to \$80,000 a day. Orders for these notes in large amounts running up to several hundred thousand dollars have been received from all parts of the country. It is the purpose of the department, however, to hold the notes until the supply will allow a general distribution of a respectable amount to each section of the country, and they will be shipped from Washington so as to secure their simultaneous delivery at the different sub-treasuries. It is expected that the ones will be put into general circulation in about two weeks. The \$2 certificates will not be ready for issue for about three weeks yet. They are in general demand, and their completion will be hastened as much as possible. The printing of the \$5 certificates will not be pushed particularly, as there does not seem to be the same demand for them. This is due to the plentiful supply of the United States and national bank notes of the same denomination. The design for the \$5 silver certificates was approved by Acting Secretary Fairchild to-day. Portraits of Gen. Grant and Mr. Tilden were suggested as proper vignettes for this note, and designs with these two vignettes were submitted. The selection was under consideration by different officials for several days, and was finally decided by Secretary Fairchild in favor of the Grant vignette.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended Sept. 18 was \$1,114,305. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was \$664,493. The shipments of fractional silver coin since Sept. 1 amount to \$6,834.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

In the house of commons Mr. Parnell's bill for the suspension of executions was defeated by a vote of 247 to 202.

In the rowing race on the Thames for £1,000 and the championship of the world, Beach defeated Gaudaur by four lengths.

The continued illness of Cardinal Jacobini causes the deepest anxiety in papal circles. He suffers from gout in the chest.

Nubar Pasha, at the request of the British government, has started from Alexandria for London to assist in the settlement of Egyptian affairs.

Emperor William is suffering from the effects of a severe chill. He is in a very feeble condition, and has decided to abandon his visit to Metz.

The suggestion is made by United Ireland that on the rejection of Mr. Parnell's land bill all distressed tenants should resort to the workhouse.

The king of Portugal is in London for the purpose of fixing a date for the marriage of his son, Prince Carlos, to Princess Louise, a daughter of the Prince of Wales.

The London Standard says the British Government has decided to send Colonel Magendie, inspector of explosives, to observe the condition of the petroleum trade in America.

The Russian agent at Sofia has informed the Bulgarian Government that Russia will not only maintain the independence of Bulgaria, but also claims the right of defending her.

All the officers implicated in the revolutionary outbreak at Madrid have been sentenced to death. Loyal troops have been sent to the province of Toledo to capture two bands of rebels.

The Parnellite members of parliament have decided to stop their obstructive tactics and permit the government to conclude consideration of the estimates, in order that the land bill may reach a second reading.

At Bucharest, on Thursday evening, an assassin shot at M. Bratiano, the Romanian prime minister, on the street. The bullet missed its aim and wounded a member of the chamber of deputies. The angry populace nearly wrecked an opposition newspaper office, and vainly endeavored to take the assassin from the hands of the authorities.

In Madrid, on Sunday evening, three hundred soldiers broke out of G. B. barracks and marched through the streets denouncing the monarchy and electing for a republic. They attempted to seize the arsenal and barracks, but were repulsed, whereupon they took possession of the Santa-ra railway. After a brief title, in which several killed and Count Mirasol was shot, the rebels escaped. The city by a special alarm, martial law was at once proclaimed, and quiet was restored. It appears that General Villacampa led the outbreak.

**GREAT CLEARNACE SALE.**

Watkins Bros. have made special reductions in prices in order to make room for a

**NEW DEPARTMENT**

To be Added to their Store in Fifteen Days.

**DRESS GOODS, SILKS and VELVETS**

AT REDUCED PRICES.

**MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS, CALICOES & LINEN**

MARKED DOWN

**Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Embroideries, Laces,**

AT COST DURING THIS SALE.

Every buyer of Dry Goods should take advantage of this grand opportunity. See the bargains we are offering and you will be convinced you can save money by dealing with us.

**WATKINS BROS.,**

**DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,**

20 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.

**Groceries!**

**Abright & Co.'s**

**CASH STORE.**

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

**Groceries, Provisions, Queensware**

IN THE CITY.

Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

**PRICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.**

**WE HAVE EVERYTHING**

All we ask is a trial.

**Fruits, Oysters, &c.,**

In their season. Call and see us.

**ALBRIGHT & CO'S.**

25, EAST MAIN STREET.

**IRON OXIDE PAINT**

Ready Mixed.

70, 60, 50 to \$1.00 per gal.

BEST LINSEED OIL PAINTS.

Shipped anywhere. All shades. Property owners order direct. Also, best and a ply felt roofing with best coating and cement. Agents wanted. Color card price list free.

ATLAS PAINT CO., P. O. Box 200, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**A. J. Humberger & Son.**

**SPECIALTIES.**

**Fine Lace Curtains**

" Embroideries

" Dress Goods

" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bar-

gains we can show you

in Hosiery.

**FURNITURE!**

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

**GOODS AND PRICES.**

My stock will comprise all grades of

**Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office FURNITURE.**

SUCH AS

**Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Lounges**

**SPRING BEDS,**

**Hair, Husk and Sea Grass Mattresses and the original Woven Wire Mattress**

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

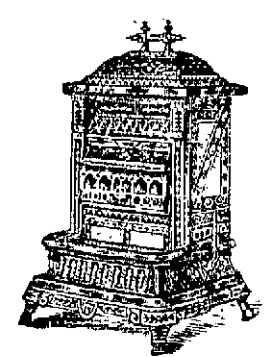
**JOHN H. OGDEN.**

**MOUNT UNION COLLEGE.** A good school to get a thorough Literary, Normal Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O. Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, Prof. Joseph L. Sturck, A. M., Secretary, Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio.

**H. F. OEHLER'S**

**Cash Store**

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



**STOVES, RANGES, AND House Furnishing Goods.**

**Roofing & Spouting**

romptly attended to.

14 W. Main St. - - MASSILLON.

**John Baker Thompson,**

**Caterer, Baker,**

—AND—

**Confectioner,**

Oysters are received every day and are served in every style in the Dining Rooms attached to the store.

Ice Cream, Sherbet and Cake furnished to parties, and personal supervision given.

Sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Fleischman's Compressed Yeast.

**42 E. Main Street,**

MASSILLON, OHIO.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for \$2 and \$3 per dozen. 37-11



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Charles A. Gardner, a great favorite in Massillon will appear in this city next Thursday night, at the opera house.

The Presbyterian social will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. K. Russell on E. Main street, Friday evening, Sept. 24.

Dr. H. B. Garrigues has purchased a lot of Daniel Hemperly facing on Hill street, and is now building a house upon it.

The pulpit of the M. E. Church will be filled the coming Sabbath, morning and evening, by the new pastor, Rev. Dr. Mills.

James Williams, a bad man from Canton got drunk and was given half a day at hard labor by the Mayor in consequence, on Friday last.

Thursday next being the Jewish New Year, or Rosh Hashono 5647 a. m., the stores of J. R. Oppenheimer, Goodhart Brothers and Marks Brothers will be closed.

The remark is ventured that there was no "superfluity of slush and gush" about the paragraph in the *American* which Prof. Metcalf mentions in another column.

A real live alligator three feet long was found by Andrew Miller in the river, near Navarre, a few days ago, which he caught thinking it a catfish. This is a true story.

The old postoffice room will be occupied after October 2, by the Penn Liquor Company, which is having the room refitted especially for the wholesaling of fine liquors.

The large shop occupied by the Snyder Brothers before their removal to the present works has been purchased by David and William Snyder who will fit it up as a wagon factory.

The little four-year-old son of Mr. H. Huber died on Friday last of diphtheria. Several members of the family were ill with this dangerous disease but happily are now recovering. The funeral of the child took place last Saturday.

The post office was moved Monday evening to its elegant new quarters in the Warwick block. There has been no hitch in the management of the business notwithstanding the many inconveniences resulting from an unsettled condition. It seems very unnatural to walk over to the other place but with time everybody will get used to it.

The eloquent and touching discourse of Bishop J. Weaver, D. D., from the text, "His name shall be called Wonderful," Isaiah 9-6, on the Sabbath of the session of the East Ohio Conference, U. B. Church, will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. It is expected that he will spend a few days here some time during the winter and preach a number of sermons.

It seems that the champion of the Rod and Gun Club is distinguishing himself out in Nebraska, where he is visiting "Colonel Scott," as the following tribute from the *Arctadia Courier* will show:

The deaf and blind duck which has so long done duty as a target for pistol shooting in the creek back of town, was at length brought to bag on Tuesday last by Lewis Shauf, of Massillon, O. It had become quite tame, or probably would never have met its fate at the hands of this gentleman.

Thomas Arthur, who was born in Cornwall, England, July 15, 1828, died in Massillon, September 9, 1886, aged 58 years. He was a member of the U. B. Church and had been religiously inclined from early youth. He was a man of excellent report and a pious Christian. His funeral services were held at the U. B. Church on Monday afternoon in the presence of a large audience. He was buried at the Myer's church.

Mrs. Anson Pease while near the barn on Tuesday, was attacked by an enraged cow, furious on account of being separated from its calf. Mrs. Pease was knocked down, trampled upon, and was only rescued by the exertion of the servant girl who drove the animal off with a club. It was found that a rib was broken, and severe bruises sustained. She is much better at present, and an early recovery is hoped for by her friends.

On Tuesday of last week, postal cards were mailed to all ladies who taught in the Industrial School last winter calling them to a teachers' meeting on Saturday. Only six responded. It has since been learned that some did not receive their postals, which partially accounts for the poor attendance. Those present decided that a more commodious room must be found for this winter's work, and Misses Davis and Dunn were appointed a committee to find a suitable place. They also decided not to open school before the first Saturday in November. The committee on room will not be able to give a definite report before October 1st, so, unless notified of a change, all who desire to assist in this noble work are requested to meet, without fail, at the home of Mrs. Shettler, Saturday, October 2, at 3 p. m.

A very pretty wedding took place last Thursday evening at the home of Mr. Charles M. Giddings, on East Oak street, Mrs. Giddings' sister, Miss Emma Josephine Van Dym, being married to Mr. George Hanson, of Cleveland. The

couple were married by Dr. N. P. Bailey of the Presbyterian church, in the bay window, which was beautifully ornamented with flowers for the event. Many beautiful presents will follow them to their new home in Cleveland, where they will go after they return from a bridal trip to Washington and other eastern points.

## PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Loretta Kail is visiting at Warsaw, Ind.

Jessie Penberthy is attending the Hudson preparatory school.

Ed Peacock has returned from his visit to New York City.

Mr. Charles O. Beatty has returned to Cleveland after a three week's visit here.

Mrs. Jas. Clark, of Murray City, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geoghan.

Miss Gertrude Pocock left on Thursday morning for Vassar College, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. F. Pocock.

At Bolivar, O., Sept. 16, 1886, Mr. Daniel Bosc and Miss Hettie M. Shutz, of Bolivar, were married by Rev. B. F. Boeth.

Misses Lizzie and Belle Harmonth have returned to the Children's Home, where they reside, after a visit of some weeks at Massillon.—*New Philadelphia Advocate*.

Mrs. Amelia Buckius Hambright, who has been spending the summer in Massillon, left on Friday morning for Richmond, Ind., to visit Mrs. Daniel Ryder, and started from there Sunday night for her home at Oakland, Cal.

A very pleasant ceremony was held in St. Joseph's Catholic Church Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, it being the occasion of the marriage of Mr. John A. Seiler, a popular young barber of this place, and Miss Lizzie C. Smith, of Huntington, Ind. They left the same day for a visit in Indiana and other points.

Mrs. R. A. Bahney and Mrs. James N. Drake left on Saturday, the 18th, for Cleveland, to visit Mrs. E. H. Hull, after which Mrs. Drake goes to Corry, Pa., to visit an old school-mate and friends, thence to New York State visiting several places, before going to Saratoga, where she expects to spend some weeks, and will return to her father's home in Massillon sometime in October to remain a few weeks longer before leaving for California.

## SHORT AND SWEET.

The Council Gives Itself a Week's Vacation.

Messrs. Huber, Jarvis and Rink were absent at the meeting of the council last night, and President pro tem Snyder occupied the chair.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending Sept. 15, amounting to \$73.25 was referred. The amount of the reports for the weeks ending Aug. 28, Sept. 4 and 11 was ordered credited to account.

Mr. Leighley reported upon the obstruction on West Oak street. As there is no bridge over the Canal, at that point, the part of the street obstructed cannot be used, and if the moulding flasks stacked there were not piled too high, could not annoy any one.

Mr. Leighley moved that the city advertise for bids for guttering, resetting curbing and paving. Carried.

Mr. Williams moved that the Mayor notify Plum street property owners to put in curbing and gutters from the first alley east of Mill to Prospect street. Carried.

Mr. Volkmore moved that Patrick Burke be ordered to fill his sidewalk up to grade. Carried.

## BILLS PAID.

G. Spiegel.....\$24.00  
J. F. White.....15.00  
J. R. White.....75.75  
J. W. Foltz.....50.00  
E. G. Willson.....75.00  
A. Wendling.....200.00  
L. Linbach.....30.00  
Steamer Fire Co.....17.20  
Howells Coal Co.....1.10

Mr. Volkmore moved that twelve chairs be purchased for use in the Mayor's office. Carried.

On motion the council adjourned for two weeks.

## RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Uhrichsville, account of Uhrichsville Fair. Tickets good going and returning September 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1, 1886.

There will be a G. A. R. Excursion over the W. & L. E. and N. Y. P. & O. railroads to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic of Orrville, on Tuesday September 28, 1886. Fare for round trip from Massillon is \$3. Children under 12 years, half fare. A cordial invitation is extended to all old comrades in arms and public generally to join us in this the only excursion of the season to the Home.

The C. A. & C. Railway Company, "Monter Vernon Route," will run a grand excursion to the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., Tuesday, September 28, 1886. Tickets good four days returning. Solid train and elegant coaches. Fare round trip from points between Hudson and Mt. Vernon, \$2.25. From points between Bangs and Galena, \$2. From Westerville, \$1.75. Special train will leave Hudson at 6 o'clock a. m., stopping at all stations between Hudson and Westerville, arriving at Dayton, O., about 1:30 p. m. For further particulars apply to ticket agents, or address E. C. Jones, general passenger agent, Akron, O.

## A BUSY CITY.

The Revelations of a Flying Trip to the Business Center of Ohio.

As the man in the play said, "I am here."

After a five days' wandering among the narrow streets of the city of mud, music, musquitos and M. Halstead, the editorial staff of the *INDEPENDENT* is once more upon its native heath, and with a stronger arm, and a sharpened pencil is prepared to advocate more vigorously than ever the necessity of the establishment of a board of trade and the defeat of our fellow-citizen, John McBride.

To assume once more the official prerogative which allows one person to call himself plural number, nominative case, "we" have been in Cincinnati before, and, of course, had a good time.

And who could not. First, there is the Exposition. The first question a Cincinnati asks of one, whose location is grasped more quickly by stating the county than the town, is, "have you been to the Exposition?" And though nine-tenths go especially to see it, ten-tenths promptly resent this inferred slur upon rural curiosity and reply with a vigorous "no." "We" went. The Exposition opens up every night in a literal blaze of glory. For squares and squares away the blaze of light can be seen, and coming closer the grandest display of gas ever given in Ohio blinds you with its brilliancy. It is the only liberal thing the Cincinnati Gas Company has ever done.

Scores of arches of light cover Elm street on which the buildings are located, and hundreds of jets line the sidewalks. The little pond in Washington Park immediately opposite Music Hall is encircled with fire, and just as you near the first wing of the building, in letters of light, are the words, "Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, 1886." The gas company makes this display for nothing, but it charges a round five thousand dollars for the light used inside. But the electric light companies secure an even better contract, and will get seventy-five hundred dollars for its supply of light. The Exposition display is perhaps as good as any the city has ever had, and has certain excellent features to especially commend it. The first of these is the music. The Cincinnati Orchestra, of fifty performers, gives two concerts every day. This is Michael Brand's band, and is a close second to the Thomas orchestra, which, by the way, it will probably supplant in the next May Festival. The cold reception that is given its splendid work is very noticeable in the afternoon. At that time the crowd is principally made up of country excursionists, who rush about the halls almost unmindful of the rich treat they are missing. In the evening it is very different. Then the Cincinnati people are out in force and during the concert sit very still in the big gallery. Every number is given heartily but judicious applause, and the difference in the tastes of the afternoon and evening patrons is very apparent. The programme, I fancy, is made up with a view to pleasing the two classes of people. For instance, in the afternoon selections from Ross, Suppe, Sullivan, Schubert and Weber will be given, while in the evening the compositions of Wagner, Flotow, Gounod and Lecocq will be illustrated. Just now a Japanese village in Music Hall in which the different branches of trade are carried on, attracts great crowds. Every one of these Japs has his head cropped. The son of some wealthy mandarin, now a student at Gambier once told me that the notion of retaining the queue is only a superstition of the lower classes, and that there is no significance attached to the wearing of it.

Late visitors to the city will miss a great sight in not being able to see the Fall of Babylon. This entertainment was managed by the order of Cincinnati, which was organized to advance the interests of the city and Exposition. Heretofore they have done it by having parades like the New Orleans Mardi Gras procession, but this year they rented the base ball park and for two weeks amused the public with Babylon, for the time eclipsing the Exposition, and attracting from six to twelve thousand people every night. When it was proposed to run it two weeks more, the Commissioners objected loudly, for the annex was more fascinating than their show. The clashing of interests probably accounts for the trifling notices it received in the papers but for two weeks it was the reigning sensation. Entering the park one saw the gray walls of Babylon, about two squares long and from thirty to fifty feet high. In the course of the evening this wall is removed and the splendid city is revealed. Palaces, towers, and monuments of huge proportions are in the background, and hundreds of men and women illustrate this chapter of history. In the battle dozens of chariots and mounted warriors gallop at full speed across the monstrous stage, until the big audience becomes fairly wild with enthusiasm. Finally the feast of Belshazzar takes place, the fatal hand writing on the wall is seen, and the buildings and walls come crashing into a chaotic mass, while the explosion of powder and the cries of the wounded send a thrill through the spectators. Altogether it was a wonderful creation, far beyond the Manhattan Beach exhibition, and well worth seeing.

A wonderful change for the better has

come over Cincinnati in the past twelve months. The miserable old cobble stone pavements are fast being replaced by smooth granite and asphalt of the best kind. As the *Commercial Gazette* claims, there was a great deal of jobbery in letting the contracts, but nevertheless, the actual work is good. The change in the police force is also worthy of very complimentary notice. Heretofore the men have been of bad repute, and asilly organized as any set of men west of Philadelphia. Only the other night I heard of an ex-policeman who is breaking stone in the workhouse for attempted highway robbery. The new policemen, among whom are many negroes, are fine looking men physically and wear stylish looking uniforms that are very becoming. To say that they are in appearance equal to "the finest" is probably too much, but they are very nice looking.

All the merchants say that business is booming. The streets are always crowded and there is a bustle on Fourth street that must be very gratifying. The streets of the city are all so narrow that even a slight rush makes a great noise and commotion.

The amount of building that is going on is surprising. A dozen or more elegant business blocks are going up down town, and there is not a street in the suburbs that is not obstructed by carpenters' materials. A few years ago a lonesome old omnibus made daily trips to Walnut Hills, then a little colony. Now a street car line, a narrow gauge railroad and a cable road give access to this place, where over thirty thousand people make their homes. All the other suburbs can tell the same story, and if appearances go for anything Cincinnati is booming. The arrangement between the Pan Handle and Mt. Vernon roads for carrying passengers through from Cleveland to Cincinnati is one of the greatest conveniences the public of this part of the State has been given for a long time. The agreement has been in force about a year now, and by it passengers can leave Orrville in the evening, and after a pleasant night's rest wake up in Cincinnati, and return in the same manner.

## THE MAHONING PRESBYTERY.

An Important Gathering of Presbyterian Clergymen in this City.

The Fourth Institute of the Sabbath School Association of the Mahoning Presbytery met in this city on Monday, and the entire programme as outlined in last week's issue was carried out. Large audiences were present at each session. Canton was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Institute the Mahoning Presbytery, composed of the counties of Stark, Columbiana, Trumbull and Mahoning, went into session in the chapel of the Second Presbyterian church.

The meetings were presided over by Moderator J. P. Williamson, of Warren, with the Rev. W. B. Sexton, of Salem, as temporary clerk, and the Rev. E. D. Vance, as stated clerk.

At the first session on Tuesday evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. A. F. Boyd, of Poland. The meeting was a popular one in the interest of ministerial relief.

Wednesday morning, the Rev. David F. Dixon was received from the Shenango, Pa., Presbytery, and he accepted a call from the East Palestine church, and arrangements were made for the installation.

After an examination, the Rev. John A. Jones was received from the Eastern Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church.

Wednesday afternoon the pastoral relation between the Rev. W. N. Hyde and the churches of Vienna and Brookfield was dissolved.

The Rev. William Dixon, D. D., resigned from the chairmanship of the Committee on Education and from the position as treasurer. The Rev. W. P. Sexton was elected treasurer and the Rev. A. F. Boyd, of Poland, was elected chairman of the committee.

The report of the Committee on Publication was presented by the Rev. Mr. Platter. The following resolution was also offered:

Resolved, That the missionary department of our Board of Publication merits the hearty support of the church, and that this Presbytery recommend that the annual collection by the church shall be taken for its support, but each Sabbath school should also give a special gift during the year to this cause.

The Rev. J. W. Reese, of Ellsworth, presented the report of the committee on Foreign Missions, and the following resolution was under discussion when the Presbytery adjourned until evening:

Resolved, That we as a Presbytery, endorse the recommendation of the General Assembly for the children of the Sunday school to raise \$50,000 in December of this year, and that we do what we can to assist in raising that amount. Also, that it is the judgment of this Presbytery that a single annual collection in the church cannot maintain so great a work.

The evening session lasted until nearly midnight. The above resolution was adopted, and the reports of the different churches were read. The Presbytery then adjourned, and on Thursday the

Fifteen ministers were present and twenty elders. They were the guests of members of the congregation. The meeting was both pleasant and profitable and another such gathering would be very welcome.

## THE GALLANT THIRTEENTH

Holds its Tenth Annual Reunion at Uhrichsville.

The famous Thirteenth Regiment, O. V. I., held its tenth annual reunion at Uhrichsville on Thursday, September 16, which was attended by a large number from Stark county. The veterans cannot say too much in praise of the hospitality of the citizens of the town, who anticipated all their wants and left nothing undone. About thirty of the veterans were present. Dinner was served, speeches were made, and all said that it was the finest reunion that has yet been held. At this time the following letter will have especial interest. It clears up a great mistake that has secured a foothold which does a grave injustice to a brave man who died in the uniform of his country:

DEAR SIR:—In the issue of the *National Tribune* of December 31st, 1885, J. M. Adair claims that the 86th and 79th Indiana regiments were the first to plant the national colors on Mission Ridge. While I would be the last man to try to detract any honor from the 86th or 79th, or their gallant commander, Col. Fred. Kneller, whom I know and respect as a brave soldier and true gentleman, yet I must say that our friend Adair is mistaken, as Joseph G. Lloyd, the color bearer of the 13th O. V. I., was the man who placed the first national colors on Mission Ridge, and by so doing received a wound which resulted in his death twenty-two hours afterward. The colors were pierced by sixteen balls and the staff shot away. Daniel Ritter, orderly sergeant, Company A, 13th O. V. I., was the first man over the works.

The above I am prepared to prove, as the 13th O. V. I. has on file at Columbus, O., the original papers signed by Col. D. Jarvis, commanding the 13th; Brigadier General Samuel Beatty, commanding Third brigade; General Thomas Wood, commanding Third division; General Gordon Granger, commanding Fourth corps. Our brigade consisted of the 9th and 17th Ky., 56th and 70th Ind., 19th, 13th and 59th Ohio, and for this engagement was consolidated as follows: 86th and 79th Indiana, commanded by Col. Fred. Kneller, of the 79th; 9th Kentucky and 19th Ohio, commanded by Colonel G. F. Anderson (now U. S. Senator from Nebraska), of the 19th Ohio; 17th Kentucky commanded by Colonel Stott; 59th and 13th Ohio, commanded by Colonel Dwight Jarvis, of the 13th. The dead heroes, Generals Grant and Thomas, during this battle were standing on the parapet of Fort Wood, their headquarters. While we were fighting under the Confederate works for the fourth time during the charge, General Grant turning to General Thomas, said: "I am afraid they can't make it, Thomas." General Thomas, with tears in his eyes, replied: "General, those are my boys; you never saw them fight; they have got everything they have yet gone after, and they will get this." Shortly after it was announced to General Grant that the Thirteenth Ohio's colors were on the works. General Grant exclaimed, "that man (meaning the color-bearer), is a captain from this moment," and leaping upon his horse, and followed by his staff, galloped up the ridge to where Mark Bodley (present address Altoona, Pa.) and I, think, Anthony Miller (present address Portland, Oregon), were holding the colors. I think Miller was the one who picked them out of the ditch. They were holding the colors while I was trying to pierce the staff with a fish line taken by Bodley from a dead Confederate's knapsack—fish line still in my possession, when General Grant rode up and exclaimed, "Captain, what colors are those?" I replied, "Thirteenth Ohio Colors." Turning to his staff, and waving his hat, he said, "Gentlemen, those are the colors, give them three cheers!" This they did with will. Afterward General Willich, of the Second brigade, rode up and said he wanted to see "this G—d d—d Thirteenth Ohio, what was in second reserve line and was first on this ridge." When the boys sang out, "Here we are, General!" he said, "Well boys, dey dell some tan hart tings mit you; dey say de dogs and de chickens can't lif where you pa, but dat makes nothings out, by G—d, you fight anyhow."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

R. B. CRAWFORD,  
Late Co. A, 13th O. V. I.

## DIPHTHERIA

Its Prevention and Restriction—Issued by the State Board of Health of Ohio.

Diphtheria is often a very malignant disease. It is contagious and infectious, and is to a great degree preventable. The following precautions are urged upon all who may come in contact with it:

1. When a child has sore throat with fever, and especially when diphtheria is present in the neighborhood, it should be kept apart from others until a competent physician has determined it is not diphtheria.
2. When a person is known to be sick with diphtheria, he should be immediately separated from all others, excepting his attendants, and removed to a room which should be especially prepared for his occupancy.
3. This room should be prepared by removing from it all superfluous furniture, carpets, extra clothing, books, window curtains, and all similar articles, not needed in the room. It should be as remote as possible from the family rooms—preferably, in the upper story—and care should be taken to secure an abundance of fresh air, without exposing the patient to direct drafts.
4. No child should be allowed to enter the house.
5. No one should be admitted to the sick room, except the necessary nurses and attendants.
6. No food or drink which has been in the sick room should be partaken of by the well.
7. Under no circumstances should the bed clothes or the patient's body linen be mixed with the other soiled clothing, or be admitted to the general wash, without being first thoroughly disinfected.
8. All persons recovering from diphtheria are dangerous, and should not be permitted to attend school, church, or any public assembly until, in the judgment of a careful physician, they are no longer a source of contagion.
9. No public funeral should be held of any person dying of diphtheria. In no

case should any child be permitted to attend.

## PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

1. Avoid the contagion of the disease. Especially should children be guarded against contact with anything which has been near one sick with the disease.
2. Be careful of books, toys, cats and dogs which may have been handled by a diphtheria patient.
3. If any one visits such a case, he should bathe, disinfect, and change his clothing before going where there are children.
4. Beware of anyone with a sore throat; do not kiss such a person, or drink from the same cup, or put anything into your mouth he may have handled.
5. When diphtheria is present in your neighborhood, beware of taking children to crowded assemblies in unventilated rooms.
6. See that your house, cellar, and yard are kept perfectly clean, and your living and sleeping rooms are well ventilated.
7. Cleanliness, pure air, and pure water are the three great foes of this disease.
8. To the public these rules may seem numerous and, perhaps, unimportant, but the State Board of Health would not be doing its duty if it failed to put out the best possible means known of restricting and preventing this dread disease.
9. In order that this document may do the greatest possible amount of good, it is hoped that all who receive it will aid by helping to disseminate widely the suggestions it contains.
10. Should a case of diphtheria occur near you, you can do yourself and your community great good by seeing that the family have one of these pamphlets.
11. A copy of this document will be furnished to any one on application to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, at Columbus.

## The Rod and Gun Club Shoot.

The following score was made Friday afternoon on the range of the Massillon Gun Club. On account of scarcity of birds only six birds instead of ten, were shot at on doubles.

	Singles	Doubles
Brown.....	9	1
Sharpshooter.....	12	1
Clute.....	11	1
Uhlendorff.....	8	5
Becke.....	10	3
Blumenschein.....	15	1
Red.....	18	1
Arceid.....	10	2
Dorden.....	10	1
Russell.....	6	2
Warwick.....	10	

Reed took the badge on singles, and the tie on doubles between Dobson and Uhlendorff was won by the former.

## The East Ohio Conference.

The Eastern Ohio Methodist Conference, after a session at Alliance, has adjourned, after having made the following appointments for this county:

J. W. Toland, Presiding Elder.  
Alliance—L. H. Stuart.  
Canton—First Church, C. V. Wilson; Simpson Church, J. H. Rogers.  
Marlboro—A. J. Lano.  
Massillon—James R. Mills.  
Minerva—E. F. Freese.  
Mt. Union—T. H. Armstrong.  
Waynesburg—M. C. Grimes.  
O. N. Hartsborn, president Mt. Union College.  
J. M. Carr, agent Mt. Union College and of Conference Educational Society.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body. "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mrs. G. E. STIMMONS, Colnes, N. Y. "I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." Mrs. M. J. DAVIS, Brookport, N. Y.

## Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. T. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass. "Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." J. BAUMINGTON, 139 Bank Street, New York City.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
**100 Doses One Dollar.**

## An Ordinance

Establishing a grade on High Street, between the center lines of North and Cherry Streets.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon, That the grade on High Street between the center lines of North and Cherry streets be, and the same hereby is established as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the center line of North and High streets at an elevation of 173.7 feet above the datum plane of city levels; thence in a northerly direction through the center line of High street 576 feet to the center and intersection of High and Chestnut streets at an elevation of 170.2 feet; thence northerly 132 feet to the center line and intersection of High and Cherry streets at an elevation of 168.6 feet above the datum plane of city levels.

Sec. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances existing inconsistent with the foregoing section of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage and publication, according to law.

GEO. SNYDER, Pres't pro tem.  
J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.  
Passed September 15, 1886.

The G. and G. is the name of a fine cigar that is having a run at Grass & Grafs, 32 South Erie street.

Spangler & Wade will have a fine line of Dunlap Hats in soon.

H. Mathie's new Hydraulic Cider Mill scoops them all. 10-4t

Smokers should insist upon having nothing but Massillon cigars, of which the "Widow," made by Grass & Grafs, 32 South Erie street, is the favorite.

For a fine Knox Silk Hat, go to Spangler & Wade.

Balfour & Richards make to order and will rent tents of all kinds, and will manufacture awnings of all sizes. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner.



## THE RECLUSE.

The peace of God has come at last to me;  
The clouds have rolled away  
That gathered with such fury, hiding all  
The azure of the day:

My sun shows not the glory as of old,  
Before these walls of stone  
Shut me from out the glamour of the  
world,  
And all that I had known.

More calm and steadfast is the radiant  
beam  
That shines upon me now,  
And piercing through the darkness of my  
night

Rests softly on my brow.  
The Sun of Peace; Gods gifts all unde-  
fled!

Within these cloisters dim  
I stand apart from all the paths of men,  
And walk along with Him.

Through all the years in which my soul  
had part

With those I loved below,  
N'er I had proved how vain the joy I held,  
How true and sure the woe,

I could not see the splendor of the  
Throne  
My sky was overbright—  
And so God sent his storm-bolt, driving  
down

The blinding path of light.

The peace of God has come at last to me,  
Within these walls of stone,  
Nor joy nor grief can thrill my soul  
again;  
I walk with God alone.

—Boston Transcript.

## Literary and Classical Training.

The reason why our young people are  
so often scolded and lamentably de-  
ficient in literary knowledge, and still  
more in the feeling and the desire for lit-  
erary excellence, lies in the fact that they  
have been withheld from a true literary  
training by the pretense of it, which too  
often passes under the name of classical  
instruction. Nothing is of more importance  
to the man of science than that he should  
appreciate the value of style, and the lit-  
erary work of the school would be of de-  
finite value to him if it taught him this one  
thing.

But I do not believe that this is to be  
done by what is called forming one's self  
on classical models, or that the advice to  
give one's days and nights to the study of  
any great writer is of much value. "A  
stylist is a man," as a man of style  
is a man of style, and a man of style  
does not help one to express one's self.  
A good style is the vivid expression of clear  
thinking, and it can be attained only by  
those who will take definite pains, in the  
first place, to purge their own minds of  
ignorance and half knowledge, and, in  
the second, to clothe their thoughts in  
the words which will most fitly convey them  
to the minds of others. I can conceive no  
greater help to our scientific students  
than that they should bring to their work  
the habit or mind which is implied in the  
power to write their own language in a  
good style.—Professor Huxley.

**Miss Van Zandt Getting Well.**  
The American papers erroneously an-  
nounce that Miss Marie Van Zandt is in  
Paris. She is still at Walden, and she  
has never returned to this city since she  
took her departure last winter for Russia.  
I have learned some further details re-  
specting her condition since I last wrote  
to you concerning her. She has greatly im-  
proved so far as her general health is  
concerned, since she commenced the  
course of treatment which she is now fol-  
lowing. She is very gay and lively, and  
has lost none of her brightness and  
mental energy during her tedious and  
trying illness. But the paralysis of the  
lower limbs remains unconquered. More-  
over, the dainty little feet that used to trip  
to lightly over the stage of the Opera Com-  
ique have become sadly distorted by the  
contraction of the muscles, and are now  
placed daily in a wire frame with a view  
of restoring them to their normal condi-  
tion. Her physician declares that she  
will be able to walk by the end of the year.  
May his prediction prove correct.  
Miss Van Zandt takes the baths every al-  
ternate day and on the intermediate days  
treated by electricity. Poor little  
"Lackme!" Never was there a prima  
donna whose career began more brilli-  
antly or was marked by more disastrous  
episodes.—Paris Cor. New York World.

## Tom Paine's Bones.

I see a statement to the effect that Cob-  
bet, after taking the exhumed bones of  
Thomas Paine from America to England,  
left them at a warehouse in Liverpool,  
and no one knows what became of them.  
The facts are that Cobbet took the bones  
to his own house in Farnham, where they  
remained "stowed away" till after Cob-  
bet's death in 1835, when his estate, real  
and personal, went under the hammer.  
At the sale the box was brought into the  
upper hall of the house, no one knowing  
the contents of the package. On opening  
it a plate plainly told what was packed  
underneath. The auctioneer, on reading  
the plate, uttered an exclamation of  
astonishment at the discovery, and then  
said: "I have never sold human bones, and  
I never will sell human bones." Where-  
upon the lid was again nailed on and the  
box removed. Such is the account of the  
affair as read by the undersigned, now  
over fifty years ago. Doubtless there are  
those living of Cobbet's grandchildren,  
and perhaps other persons, who know  
what at least was done with the bones of  
the "author hero" of the American revolu-  
tion.—Cor. Utica Herald.

## The English Royal Family.

Taking it for granted that all the sons  
of princes inherit the title ad infinitum,  
people frequently express surprise that  
England is not overrun with princes of  
the royal family. This is altogether an  
erroneous supposition. The grandchildren  
of the younger sons of the sovereign have  
no claim to the prefix of royal highness,  
and in the following generation, with the  
exception of the eldest son, become mere  
commoners. Thus the present duke of  
Cambridge, who is a great-grandson of  
George III., has no right to the title of  
royal highness in England, and his  
younger son, who was born last year, is a  
commoner who merely bears the courtesy  
title of lord, generally conceded to dukes'  
younger sons. His son will be plain Mr.  
Guelph, without any title at all. In no  
other reigning family of Europe do so  
democratic usages exist as in that of  
Queen Victoria.—London Letter.

## A Big Vase.

What will be the largest bronze vase  
ever made in Japan has been commenced  
at Osaka. It will be thirteen feet high  
and over three feet in diameter at the  
mouth.—Exchange.

It is said that Mrs. Gladstone darts her  
usband's socks.

## THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

## Nearly Three Hundred Members by Di-

## rect Descent or Collateral Marriages.

At the dedication of the Washington  
national monument, invitations were sent  
to nearly 300 members of the Washington  
family by direct or by collateral mar-  
riages. Thirteen gentlemen bearing the  
name of Washington sat together on the  
floor of the house of representatives on  
the occasion of the dedicatory services,  
and, besides, in the gallery there were  
thirty ladies who claimed kindred with  
the family. Washington, of course, had  
no direct descendants, but he had two  
half-brothers and one half-sister, as well  
as two full brothers and one full sister,  
all of whom had families. His sister  
Betty married and left a large family. His  
two brothers, Charles and Samuel, both  
married and settled in the valley of Vir-  
ginia on large and most productive farms.  
Charlestown, the county seat of Jefferson  
county, W. Va., was named after Charles  
Washington. His brother Samuel owned  
an adjoining plantation of nearly 2,000  
acres of land. Samuel was married five  
times, though he died at the age of 46. The  
descendants of Samuel are very numerous.  
Those of Charles, however, are compara-  
tively few. The Washington families are  
most numerous in Virginia, Tennessee, and  
Kentucky; but a considerable number of  
them also reside in Ohio, Minnesota,  
Pennsylvania, California, and Georgia,  
where they have usually settled on the  
most productive farm lands.

As a characteristic, it may be stated  
that they are unambitious for public posi-  
tion; but, whenever they have filled posi-  
tions of trust, they have discharged their  
duties with fidelity. The ability of Judge  
Bushrod Washington, a member of the  
supreme court, and his able reports, will  
suggest themselves to minds of every one.  
George C. Washington, who represented a  
Maryland district in Congress, was a man  
of fair ability. It was his son, Louis A.  
Washington, who was captured by John  
Brown, taken to Harper's Ferry, and shut  
up with him when he was besieged by the  
United States marine and taken. A few  
other Washingtons have studied law, and  
some medicine; but the greater number  
of them take to mathematics, surveying  
and farming. When they have engaged  
in merchandising it has usually been in  
connection with the management of their  
estates. Both the full-brothers of Wash-  
ington were deceased before the general.  
The general died possessed of large  
amounts of excellent land in Virginia,  
West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and  
devised these lands to his nephews, who  
were, in consequence, put in possession of  
considerable estates that made them in-  
dependent, influential, and prosperous  
citizens in the neighborhoods where they  
lived. They nearly all married young and  
lived families.

The Washingtons have always been  
fond of the gun, and the most noted horse-  
men of the section where they lived.  
Their personal appearance, as a class, has  
been characterized by tall, large-boned  
frames, and strong, well-cut features. In  
their habits they are social and hospitable  
to a degree of extravagance. They have  
all been free, good liver, and occasionally  
some have indulged too freely in spirits;  
but cases of inebriation among them are  
exceptions.—Ben. Perley Poore in Boston  
Budget.

## The Saturday Half-Holiday.

Excellent a service as the Saturday  
half-holiday does the man and woman  
who has to look to day's labor for sup-  
port, there is another innovation in the  
same line, which deserves consideration  
and experiment. There is an extensive  
lithographic house in this city whose ex-  
ample is worthy of imitation by all large  
employers. Every summer the Donald-  
son Brothers give their employees a week's  
vacation with full pay. The men are  
told off in gangs, so as not to interrupt  
the course of business by crippling the  
working force, for the summer is a busy  
time with the lithographers. They get  
their liberty and their extra wages to-  
gether, and for a week may wander where  
they will. At the end of their term they  
report for duty to replace another party of  
vacationists, and so the round keeps up  
from the commencement of July till well  
into the fall. The boys, girls and women,  
in the employ of the house enjoy the same  
privilege, which, though it costs the Don-  
aldsons considerable hard cash, brings  
them a return of good will and of dili-  
gent service, which must amply repay  
them for the outlay.—Alfred Trumble in  
New York News.

## Recommends the Current Cure.

People rush around in July in search  
of health; let me recommend the current  
cure. If any one is languid, depressed in  
spirits, inclined to headaches and gener-  
ally "out of sorts," let him eat his break-  
fast daily for a month with a dish of  
freshly picked currants. He will soon  
almost doubt his own identity, and may  
even begin to think that he is becoming  
a good man. He will be more gallant to  
his wife, kinder to his children, friend-  
lier to his neighbors and more open-  
handed to every good cause. Work will  
soon seem like play, and play fun.

In brief, the truth of the ancient pun  
will be verified that "the power to live a  
good life depends largely upon the liver."  
Out upon the non-sense of taking medi-  
cine and nostrums during the current  
season! Let it be caught at theological  
seminaries, that the current is a "means  
of grace." It is a corrective, and that is  
what average humanity most needs.—E.  
P. Roe in Harper's Magazine.

## The "Oil and Prayer" Cure.

I know a community of foreigners in  
this wise city of New York that, though  
it does not hold to the Mormon creed,  
holds firmly to this one of its beliefs. It  
has one common cure for every mortal  
ill from consumption to corns—oil and  
prayer. The oil is kerosene and is applied  
externally with friction. The members  
of this besotted band are English, and  
they are part of a considerable body of  
their kind that sprang up there some years  
ago. They are working people, thrifty  
and prudent, and live sober and domestic  
lives. Vegetarianism is one of their doc-  
trines; another is to never read the news-  
papers on account of the wickedness they  
record.—Alfred Trumble in New York  
News.

## In Praise of California.

California is a world within itself. With  
labor and business enough, if properly  
utilized, for the entire population of the  
United States; with a capacity to feed  
them and gold and silver enough to pay  
them; with land well watered and tim-  
bered and a soil that produces a greater  
variety of fruits and vegetables than that  
of any similar area on the face of the  
earth; with scenery the equal of which  
can not be found elsewhere in the world,  
and with a climate which for healthful-  
ness is unexcelled, California is truly a  
world within itself. And I might say a  
paradise.—Cor. New York World.

## WILSON BARRETT.

HIS CHILDHOOD OF HARD WORK  
AND YOUTHFUL STRUGGLES.

His Six Weeks of Schooling—His First  
Drama, and the Way in Which it was  
Presented—Early Premonition of Suc-  
cess—Working Up from the Foot.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Mr. Wilson Barrett,  
lessee and manager of the Royal Princesses  
theatre, London, will soon arrive in America,  
and will appear in his favorite roles in all our  
leading cities as far west as Chicago. A  
friend of the celebrated actor has furnished  
me many fresh details of his early life  
which will be read with interest at this time,  
when Mr. Barrett is about to land on our  
shores.

Wilson Barrett was a precocious boy. Be-  
tween 12 and 13 he learned every word of  
Hamlet and the Merchant of Venice, while  
hard at work in the office of a wholesale corn  
merchant who paid the lad six shillings a  
week. Out of this sum his parents allowed  
him two shillings and sixpence, with which  
he was expected to clothe and feed himself.  
He had only a bed and supper at home. His  
hours of labor were from 7 in the morn-  
ing until 10 or 11 at night, with a half  
hour's rest for breakfast and another half  
hour for lunch—the larger portion of which  
time he employed in reading whatever he  
could lay hands upon, especially anything  
about plays or the stage. Every cent that he  
could spare from his tiny weekly stipend or  
could gain in any extra way he spent on  
books. His duties at the corn merchant's  
were numerous and varied. He would carry  
money to the bank on foot and convey grain  
to a purchaser with a horse and cart, and  
more than once, when about 14, he actually  
lugged sacks of corn or flour for certain dis-  
tances, the sacks often weighing two and a  
half hundred weight. About this time, when  
he used to have to go to the wharves for flour,  
the men, seeing him do men's work, put hin-  
drances in his way, drove their teams into  
him and jeered at him. But he did not mind  
them. He kept on at his toil in all weathers,  
although sometimes so thinly clad that he  
had his hands frozen.



WILSON BARRETT AS CHATTERTON.

When young Barrett was 14 he begged his  
master to let him leave work at 8 o'clock for  
one evening in each week in order that he  
might attend evening school at a charge of  
two pence. This request the merchant granted  
to him for about six weeks, but at the end of  
that time, finding that the boy was too much  
mused, he withdrew the permission. And this  
was the extent of the schooling of Wilson  
Barrett. But his mind was developing rapidly  
without the aid of teachers. He had been  
trying his hand at little dramas, and on his  
way home from the store at night he fre-  
quently used to slip into the theatre and see  
the last part of whatever play was on. Then  
he would "slip up" the water pipe and into  
his low bed room and undress as quietly as  
possible so as not to awaken his parents, who,  
he knew, would not approve his conduct. But  
this growing love for the stage became  
stronger and stronger in him. One night he  
saw Henry Neville, then the leading actor at  
the Olympic, in "Camilia's Husband." It  
was a very warm evening. Young Barrett  
sat in the galleries and then ran all the way  
home after the play. He took a chill which  
resulted in inflammation of the lungs and  
pleurisy, and for a long time the poor child  
wavered between life and death. During  
this sickness, the sum of sixteen shillings,  
which he had been saving up penny by penny  
as a starting fund for entering the  
dramatic profession, and which he had al-  
ways kept in his pocket by day and in a little  
canvas bag under his pillow at night, was  
discovered and paid over to the doctor. Very  
recently, when Mr. Neville told Mr. Barrett  
that English actors looked to him as the head  
of their profession, the latter said: "That's  
good to hear from you, as you nearly killed  
me at the beginning!"

After his convalescence young Barrett  
went to be to the corn dealer's, and shortly  
afterward to a large bank note printing  
office. Here he rose rapidly, receiving at the  
start fifteen shillings a week, and as the  
hours of work were not so confining as with  
his former employers he found time to write  
his first completed drama, "Robin Hood." He  
was now 15 years old, and with some  
other lads of about the same age accom-  
plished an extraordinary thing. He arranged  
an old shed in the back of a garden as a  
theatre, with stage and scenery, and in lieu  
of gas or footlights devised a scheme of oil  
lamps, whose wicks could be turned up or  
down all at the same time by pulling a wire.  
For the boxes a board was painted and cut  
out in the shape of curtains, so that a man  
standing outside looked from the stage as if  
seated in a regular theatre box. There were  
six members in young Barrett's company,  
and, after several rehearsals, tickets were  
issued to fifty or sixty friends and relatives  
of the actors. The play was a great success,  
and the amateur theatre was nightly crowded.  
The actors did the scene shifting, and Mr.  
Wilson Barrett's brother George, the now  
well-known comedian of the Princesses theatre,  
had for his inspiring portion of the work to  
sit on a narrow board up over their heads in  
the flies, the ladder by which he had mounted  
being taken down in order to make sure of  
his staying there till the end of the play. It  
was very hot on his perch, and he sometimes  
got very tired, and had to be poked with a  
long stick in order to be kept up to business.  
They purchased calico and stained and cut  
and stitched their own costumes, young  
Wilson doing all the devising, designing and  
literary work. Their orchestra consisted of  
a violin, English concertina and flute. They  
wanted a drum; but, the orchestra being too  
small to accommodate the real article, the  
plan was hit on of covering a small square  
box with thick brown paper, kept taut by a  
spirit lamp. This was a fair drum if not his  
too hard.

About this time a very large robbery of  
bank notes occurred and detectives were fol-  
lowing every person connected with the  
printer's firm where young Barrett was em-  
ployed. One night, being a little late, the  
boy ran all the way from the office to his  
theatre, which awakened the suspicions of a  
detective, who dogged him and marveled to  
see him slip in among a score or two of people

in a back yard. Following in himself he  
stayed through the play, joined in the ap-  
plause, pronounced it capital fun and went  
away convinced that Wilson Barrett was not  
the thief he was in quest of.

Three years before all this, when a lad of  
12, he stood one night in a pouring rain  
storm, wrapped in an old sack from the corn  
dealer's and with his broken boots full of  
water, in front of the Princesses theatre, then  
in its best days under Keen's auspices, and  
quietly determined that he would manage  
that play house before he died. And he lived  
to do so. Then, too, it was that he would pay  
half a crown to the master carpenter to be  
admitted to the flies, much to the perplexity  
of the same master carpenter, who wondered  
why the queer boy didn't save the six pence  
and sit in the pit and hear the play. But  
Wilson Barrett early felt that great success  
in any profession depended upon a thorough  
mastery of every branch of that profession.  
In order to study the play free of charge, he  
learned the violin and got an engagement in  
the orchestra; and in order to get on the  
stage he took lessons in dancing whenever he  
could pay for it; and it was as a dancer that  
he made his first public appearance. He per-  
formed so well between acts that the com-  
edian whose benefit he enlivened took a fancy  
to him and taught him broadsword combat,  
which Barrett practised in his own room on  
Sunday mornings, thinking it might be of  
some use to him sometime. That same com-  
edian and his son are now members of Mr.  
Barrett's traveling company.

Young Barrett had now decided in his own  
mind to abandon all other employments and  
make his living by acting. But a formidable  
obstacle lay in his way—his parents were op-  
posed to the measure. His father felt terribly  
and prophesied after failure, while the heads  
of the printing firm did their utmost to dis-  
suade him. But Wilson Barrett stuck to his  
purpose and succeeded at once. In ten weeks'  
time he had passed from the smallest parts to  
playing the leading young man parts. His  
success has been steady from that day to this,  
and has always been attended by such conduct  
as to win for him the personal regard and ar-  
tistic appreciation of the theatre-going public.  
Mr. Barrett is not only a fine actor and an  
able manager, but also a good citizen and a  
perfect gentleman. His generosity, both in  
purse and sympathy, to the members of his  
own profession and to the needy in other  
walks of life has been too great and constant  
to be well known, although he himself has  
always been silent about it. When he real-  
ized his boyhood's ambition and became mas-  
ter of the Princesses theatre, that house was at  
its lowest point. But in less than five years  
he knew how to bring it up in every depart-  
ment to the highest degree yet reached in any  
stage management. THEODORE STANTON.

## ANGLOMANIA IN NEW YORK.

How Gen. Badeau's Work Has Inaugu-  
rated a Cure.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A healthful social  
sympathism here is the beginning of a  
reaction against the anglomania, from  
which certain circles have so long suffered.  
Service and ridicule as it has always  
been in the eyes of the community in  
general, they seem to have had no suspicion  
of it until recently. Nor would they have  
had any but for the flagrant violations of  
common courtesy and common decency on  
the part of many Englishmen whom they  
have entertained lavishly and deferred to be-  
yond all reason. They have discovered that  
most of their British guests accept their hos-  
pitalities as matters of course, as tributes  
from inferiors to superiors, and that they  
never dream of aught like reciprocating  
when their American "friends" happen to be  
on British soil. In truth, these are apt to be  
snubbed in any advances they may make,  
and treated very shabbily by the persons  
they have placed, on this side of the sea,  
under great social obligation. Moreover, the  
insouciance, the downright insults that have  
been offered to different New York families  
by their transatlantic cousins have had  
their effect.

A writer commenting on this disease says:  
"One shameful example of this was the pre-  
sence of the Duke of Sutherland with his mis-  
tress at a wedding breakfast on the occasion  
of his daughter's marriage, given by our  
former minister to the court of St. Cloud.  
This studied affront seems incredible; but  
there appears to be no doubt of it. The duke  
ought to have been publicly horsewhipped  
for the brutal bit of blackguardism, and it is  
a pity that he was not. It would have served  
as a salutary precedent for the proper treat-  
ment of noble lords under such circumstances.  
Similar instances, though none quite so  
atrocious, are not uncommon, and even New  
York anglomaniacs are getting cured of their  
distemper. The worm has been trodden upon  
until it has turned. Henceforth visiting  
Englishmen will be likely to find a change in  
some of the persons here who have been po-  
lite to them to a point of fawning, and who  
have hitherto so overdone the duties of hospi-  
tality. The average Briton is a good deal of  
a bully, and the best cure of his bullying is to  
bully him in turn. He will entertain a sin-  
cere esteem for America and Americans  
when they resent, as they should, any infrac-  
tion of his of the laws of good breeding."

The articles on aristocracy in England by  
Gen. Adam Badeau, recently published by a  
syndicate of newspapers, have doubtless done  
much toward effecting a cure. Nothing ever  
written about the English has been so timely  
and salutary as these articles. They have  
done more to destroy anglomania than all  
other means combined, because they give an  
impartial and thorough presentation of aris-  
tocracy. Gen. Badeau's style is as simple and  
forceful as Goldsmith's.

The author has had opportunities of study-  
ing his subject on its native heath not often  
presented to Americans. Perhaps the very  
greatest service rendered by Gen. Badeau's  
book is the truthful showing he gives of  
the enslaved condition of the upper class  
Englishwomen. He says in plain  
words: "A woman is a nobody in English-  
men's eyes." This fact has been known to  
those untainted with anglomania for a long  
time, and in estimating the civilization of the  
mother country it is well to bear it in mind.  
Gen. Badeau says:

"I knew a dowager whose husband had been  
called the wealthiest commoner in England,  
who was left £3,000 a year, though he willed  
away millions. A woman is a nobody in En-  
glishmen's eyes. The husband had been fond of  
his wife, but it did not occur to him to pro-  
vide her with the state to which she had been  
accustomed for a lifetime.

"The daughters of great houses prepare for  
the fate from the beginning. They never  
reign unless they marry. If they cannot se-  
cure a husband they club together when the  
father dies, and keep up a little establishment  
in an obscure way; or the queen gives some  
of them, out of charity, rooms at Kensington  
palace or Hampton court, or some other asy-  
lum for decayed aristocrats. You will find  
there women of oldest lineage pinched for  
their dinners and their gloves, whose early  
lives were spent in the most sumptuous struc-  
tures and splendid style that this world  
knows."

The author is as impartial as he is severe.  
He shows the pleasing side of the aristocracy,  
and the examples of real nobility that he  
found among them. He describes an Irish  
and English peer, whom he calls "a noble-  
man indeed," in a manner that wins one's  
highest admiration. But he says of him, "I  
insist that this—I wish I might call him friend  
—would have been just as much of a noble-  
man if he had been born an American and a  
democrat. He was one of nature's noble-  
men." G. G.

# DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

The United States Government

Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list.

(See National Board of Health Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, page 33, Washington, D. C.)

The Canadian Government

Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list.

(See report to the COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa (seat of govern-  
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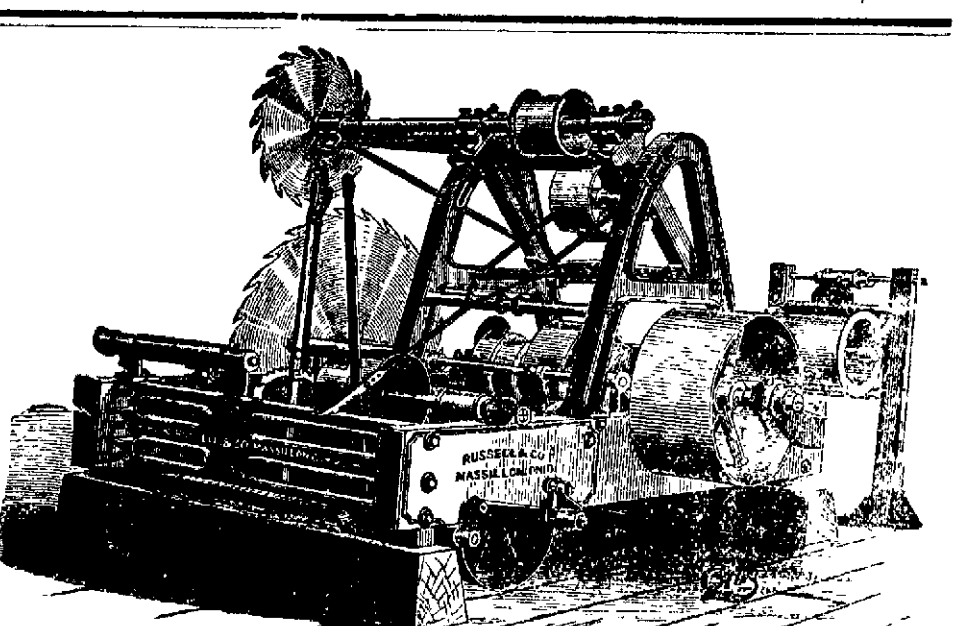
Persons doubting the truthfulness of this can write any of the Chemists named:

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Prof. H. C. WHITE, State Chemist, University Georgia, Athens, Ga.  
Prof. R. C. KEDZIE, Late President State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.  
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## IN SOUTHERN IRELAND.

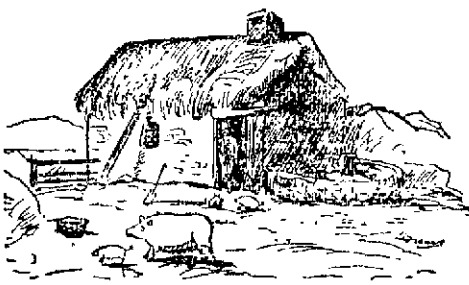
## A LOOK AT CORK AND ITS IRISH CHARACTERISTICS.

Faddy as He is at Home—The Stores, the Saloons and the Peasants' Houses. Big Estates and Poor People—Jaunting Cars, Beggars, Etc., Etc.

[Special Correspondence.]

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—Landing at Queenstown, I came at once to Cork, the third city of Ireland, and the capital of the south. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Lee, and it is surrounded by a country rich and rolling. My guide book proudly says it has increased 4,000 in the last ten years and it has now a population of 104,000 people. The streets of Cork are as irregular as those of Boston, but they are wider and better paved. St. Patrick's street, which is the chief one, has some fine stores, and, commercially, it seems to be prosperous. The city is a great shipping port, and all the cattle, sheep and agricultural products of south Ireland are sent from here to England. Ireland raises the best meat in the world, though she is too poor to eat it, and I saw sheep, cows and horses by the hundreds driven through the streets in front of my hotel, on their way to the boats. Cork butter is advertised all through England and in the other Irish cities, and the tinned milk at Blarney, near Cork, make some of the best cloth made in the kingdom. This tinned milk is the Scotch make, and it is very cheap here. A good suit of clothes, made to order, can be got for from \$12 to \$15, and I have seen advertisements in the tailors' windows offering good goods as low as \$10 per suit.

There is little brick used here in building, and the Cork business blocks lack the architectural beauties of an American street of the same size. Stone and stucco seem to prevail in building materials, and everything is massive and stately. The smaller houses of the city, or the dwellings of the laboring classes, are low one or two-story houses, containing from one to four rooms, and having no ornamentation whatever. These are built in long blocks, and the better ones of them are coated with whitewash. The houses stand close to the street, without gardens, and in the suburbs the chickens and geese and such other animals as the owner may be fortunate enough to own share the huts. The outside of these houses are rarely clean. They have no yards, and the floors are often of dirt than of stone or wood.

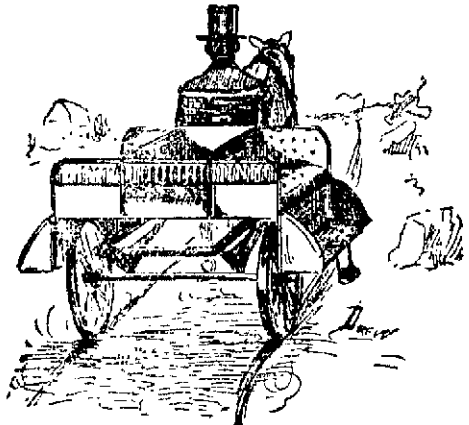


AN IRISH CABIN.

There are many good stores in Cork, but few like the American ones you would find in a city of 100,000. Their storekeepers are, as a rule, small, and their stock of goods meager. The smaller stores jumble their goods into the windows, with no attempt at tasteful arrangement, and the sign of a small grocery store is a window filled with greasy hams and vegetables. The meat markets, or butcher shops, all have one wide window opening on to the sidewalk, and the ledge of this window is the meat counter, on which the cuts are carved and weighed. In the better class of butcher shops this counter is a marble slab; in the poorer it is of wood.

Saloons in Cork are well patronized, and you will find both women and men drinking at them. They are known here as "spiriting and wine stores," and have signs of this kind.

Another curious store here is "The Potato Store," where potatoes alone are sold. The potato is the staple food of the lower classes, and you will see these stores everywhere. Potatoes are worth now about the same as in America. Those I have eaten are very fine, and from the general health of the people I see there can be no better diet in the world.



OUTSIDE JAUNTING CAR.

The street scenes of Cork are like those of no city in Europe. The vehicles are all two-wheeled, from the jaunting car, which dashes along at a four minute pace with its load of pretty Irish girls or English tourists, to the heavy cart, which drags on its two wheels a load of stone, from the mail wagon, with its gaudy colored paint, to the little donkey cart, whose animal is not half the size of its driver and would not weigh much more than a Newfoundland dog.

The jaunting car is the hackney cab of Ireland. You find it everywhere and all classes use it. There are three kinds, outside, inside and covered cars, and I give you here pictures of each. The most used, however, is the open one, or the outside jaunting car. The seats of this are cushioned and the frame work is painted in bright colors. The seats are fully five feet from the ground and the passengers face the sidewalk as they

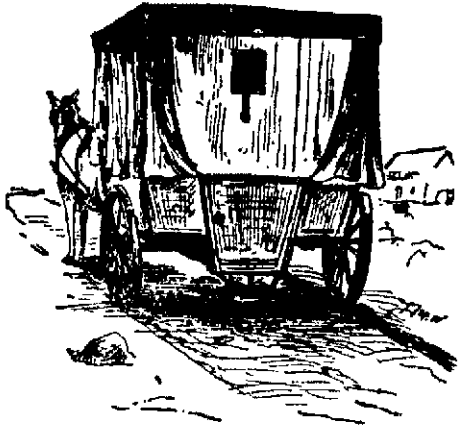


INSIDE JAUNTING CAR.

ride. They look much as though they were in a pair of painters sitting back to back, as they go jolting along on the springs, and the raw Irishman who sits just behind drives like Jehu and generally has a good horse. In case he has a full car of four passengers he sits in the center, but if only one or two he must take one of the side seats or the car would be unbalanced and go over at the first turn of a corner. One of the drivers in Cork says: "The outside car is the best. It's mighty convenient, for if you have a lady with you she is all to yourself to spake to and to fall in love with, and for that reason the ladies prefer them."

These jaunting car drivers are good fellows, as a rule, and the promise of a fee of a few pence makes them very friendly and inquisitive. One of them drove myself and another

American about ten miles for \$1.75, and when I paid him \$2, instead of the price agreed upon, he seemed hardly able to express his gratitude. Car fares are very cheap in Ireland. In the larger cities twelve cents is the fixed tariff of a ride from one point to another for one or two persons, and two persons can get a car for an hour, with the driver, for thirty-seven cents inside the city and fifty cents outside. A jaunting car costs from \$100 to \$150, and a very good one can be gotten for \$125. You can hire them to take you all over the country, and they make the best of sight-seeing conveyances. The drivers tell me that they are not at all hard on the horses, and I note that the horses used in them are, as a rule, better than the cab horses I have seen elsewhere in Europe and in America.



COVERED JAUNTING CAR.

The inside jaunting car has seats turned inward, and the covered car has a top, which makes it look much like an old-fashioned stagecoach. Neither of these are much used, however, and the open vehicle is the favorite. It was in one of these jaunting cars that I rode out to Blarney castle. It lies about five miles from Cork, and it, about 470 years ago, formed the residence of some of the Irish kings. Both Cronwell and King William III besieged it, and the latter, after the battle of the Boyne, in the time of our several times great-grandfathers, took it and demolished all but the donjon tower. This remains today in good preservation, and promises to defy for years the assaults of Time and the ivy. Grass and vines grow in its crevices, and over its top, 120 feet high, the height of a good long church spire, the green leaves have twined themselves. This tower is many feet square, and has numerous dark rooms. It is built of granite, and there is a winding stairway which leads to the top. The tower is wonderfully well constructed, and the architect of to-day would find it hard to duplicate it.

The Blarney stone is about twenty feet from the top and though the guide books say otherwise, it is impossible to kiss it and live. Some travelers are shown other stones and go away imagining that in kissing these they carry with them the mysterious power given by kissing the Blarney stone as described in the Irish lines. For

Like a magnet its influence such is, Attraction it gives all it touches. If you kiss it they say, from that blessed day, You may kiss whom you please and your blarney.



BLARNEY CASTLE.

Blarney castle is now owned by the young Lord of Blarney, who has inherited a great estate surrounding it. He has had much trouble with his tenants and some of the lands are lying idle. One of his tenants not long since refused to pay the rent demanded of him and he was evicted. The young lord's agent tried to get another tenant, but when a tenant is turned out on such grounds it would not be safe for another man to take the property. The lands of this tenant were left idle for a year or two, and a short time ago he was reinstated upon his own terms.

As we drove from Cork to Blarney other empty houses were pointed out to us, and one driver told us that these were idle on account of such evictions.

The country drives through Ireland are very beautiful, and about Cork they are like driving through continuous gardens. The roads are piked and they are as smooth as a floor. The green fields are separated from them by walls of stone and hedge and great trees, the trunks of which are covered with ivy, hang over them. Now and then you pass the entrance to the mansion of some great lord, who has his porter's lodge beside it, and who owns his acres often by the tens of thousands.

Along these roads about Cork, and here and there scattered over the landscape, are numerous one-story cabins, of stone or of stucco, washed with a coat of glaring white-wash. They are usually of one low story and an attic, and their roofs are of thatched straws. This thatch, in many instances, is old and broken. The grass grows in it, and the moss springs up all over it. The edge of the roof is often no higher than a man's head, and many of these huts have but one room. Few have more than two. They belong to small tenants, men who have from one to thirty or forty acres of land, at a rent of from \$5 to \$10 per acre for it. Think of paying \$400 a year rent for forty acres of land, with a cabin hardly fit for a bog pen on it, and you have the condition of these people.

Nearly the whole of Ireland is rented out by landlords who live in England, and who spend their money there. Many of them never come to Ireland at all. Others have never seen their estates, and there are many who get from \$50,000 to \$200,000 a year in rents. These rents are collected by agents, and land in Ireland rents from \$3 to \$80 per acre. A good average would perhaps be \$5 or \$6 per acre. Some rent as high as \$45 per acre.

Speaking of large estates, three men own estates in Ireland of more than 100,000 acres each, and fourteen own estates of from 50,000 to 100,000 acres each. The whole of Ireland is not as large as Ohio, and it is owned by a very few men. The workers of the country in the few instances own the land they till. The products of the country are shipped out of it, and the money earned by it is spent abroad. A member of parliament, whom I met at Belfast during the riots, tells me that from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 is sent to England in payment of Irish rents yearly. I have heard it estimated elsewhere at \$85,000,000 a year. But the \$50,000,000 is striking enough. What state in the Union could stand such a drain year after year? It is no wonder that the laboring classes of Ireland are the poorest in Europe and that their condition of living is the worst.

The country of Ireland resembles in its natural character many of the United States. It is made up of gently rolling hills in the south and those along the coast rise into low rocky mountains. About Cork it is a garden, and as far as you can see rich crops

fill your eyes and the fattest of cattle and sheep dot the landscape. The fields look like those of a model farm. They are generally rectangular in shape and are, as a rule, small, seldom being over five or ten acres in extent and often only one or two. These fields are separated by stone walls about two to four feet wide at the bottom and banked up with earth, so that in many cases the stones are not seen and the fields seem to be separated by walls of green grass, which are often as high as four feet. On many of the walls hedges are planted and in some of them small trees grow. There are no wooden fences on the farms of southern Ireland, and the only wire I have seen is here and there a strand or two on stakes about a foot high, running along the tops of the walls which line the railways.

These fences add greatly to the beauty of the landscape and make it look totally different from an American one. They take up, however, a great deal of valuable land, and in most cases have as much space allotted to them as the walled rail fences. Often there is a deep ditch running around the fields inside the walls, and in such cases the fence and ditch wastes a strip of land from ten to fifteen feet wide all around it. It is in this waste of land in fences that some people find all the troubles of Ireland. It is certainly a great waste, but I imagine Ireland's chief troubles come from other causes.

Before I left America a leading editor, who makes it his rule to spend 100 days every year abroad, asked me why I wanted to go to Ireland, as "there were no antiquities there." This is a mistake. Ireland is rich in ruins, and you find old castles everywhere. Blarney is only one of hundreds, and old monasteries, and there is a greater number of ruined abbeys here than in England.

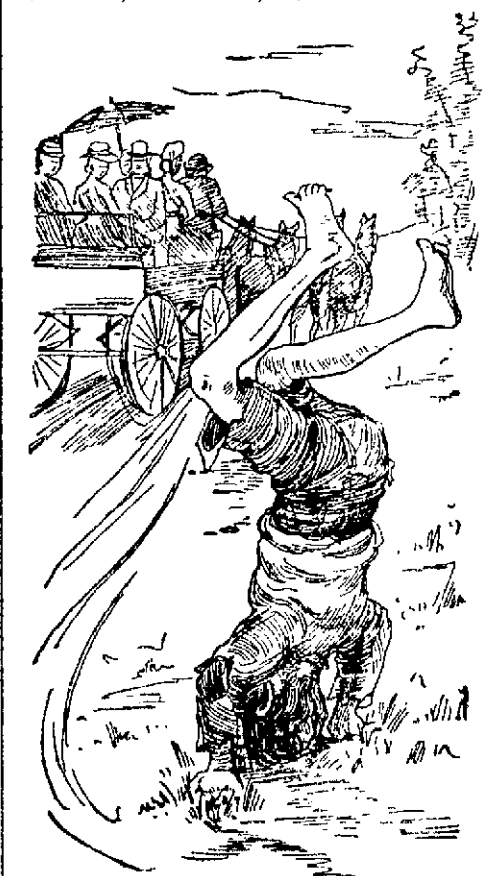


ROCK OF CASHEL.

The round towers of Ireland are remarkable ruins, the use of which is not known, though it is supposed that they were the watch-towers of the people against the Danes, away back when England and Ireland were almost savage countries. Between Killybeg and Dublin there is one of these towers in almost perfect preservation. It is known as the Rock of Cashel, is made of sandstone, and is as high as an eight-story house, or ninety feet. There was an abbey built near this during the middle ages, but it is in ruins, while the tower, much older than it, stands out a proud monument of early Celtic architecture.

I took a day's drive in an open stage over the mountainous hills of southern Ireland, going through what is called its most picturesque scenery and stopping at the Lakes of Killarney. Leaving Cork by rail, we rode about two hours through Cork county to a little town named Bantry, owned by Lord Bantry, one of the nabobs of the county, and from here drove about three hours to the Bay of Glengarriff. The drive all this way was largely through this lord's lands, and rich fields, fat sheep and cattle, and paupers were the chief features of the landscape. Bantry is named after the noble family which owns it, and this owning of a town is not uncommon here. All the houses or money of the little Irish town are owned by one man whose agent rents them out to tenants. In other cases the tenant rents the land on a long lease and builds stores and houses upon them. These in turn he re-rents, and by paying a ground rent of from \$5 upwards for a little block of ground, builds a property upon it which will rent for a fair interest on his investment.

These little towns scattered over southern Ireland are much like the Cork suburbs. They have no gardens, have no architectural beauties, and the poorer parts of them are not fit for such hermits as Dickens' Tom Tiddler, much less for families of ten and twelve children, added to the father and mother. The roads of Ireland are fine everywhere, and the improvements in the way of bridges are of the most substantial character. In this day's ride through the mountains we were on a pike all the way, and in some cases the road was cut through solid rock. We drove through a great part of Cork and Kerry counties, the latter of which has over 1,000,000 acres, and Cork, the largest county in Ireland, more than 1,800,000 acres.



BEGGING PENNIES.

Beggars followed us everywhere, and they were of all classes and ages. At every turn of the road and from every rock, bare-headed, bare-legged, ragged girls and boys from 4 years old to 16 sprang forth and made for our stage, holding out their hands as they ran, and saying, "Penny if you please, sur. Penny if you please." This refrain they would keep up for miles, running all the time as fast as the horses and keeping even with the stage. If a penny was thrown to them, they would scramble and fight among themselves for it and then dart on to beg for more. Some of the little girls were almost naked, and none of them had hats, shoes or good clothes. One I remember, a strapping, good looking girl of 15, had upon her rags which left her in a state of semi-nudity, and which looked as though the breaking of a thread would leave her clad a la Madam Eve before the fall. She

got about five pennies in a three-mile run and was profuse in her God bless yous.

One of the best beggars of the whole lot was a little red-headed boy of about 10 years who followed us five miles at least. He was all rags, but quite pretty, and his bare feet kept him up with the stage though his face was flushed with the exertion. He ran along and sang Irish songs for us, and then asked us if we would give him a penny if he would stand on his head. Without waiting for a reply he dashed ahead of the trotting four-horse team and after he had gotten about 300 yards in advance he stood on his head and balanced his bare legs in the air, and so remained with red face while the stage passed, his almost bursting eyeballs looking into faces and inquiring as to the result of his chief begging trick. He did this a half dozen times, until I promised him a penny if he would follow us no longer. He promised. I threw him the penny, and he turned to run back when an Australian wag on the front seat held up another copper, and he broke his word and put after us again.

At Kilmaree an able-bodied Irishman of 40 stood in the street and sung songs, while the stage stopped, for the few pennies which were given him. He had a shillalah in his hands and danced an Irish dance at the end of each verse. It was a humiliating and degrading scene and I pitied the man more than I laughed at his antics.

At the Lakes of Killarney the beggars are legion. They seize hold of you and will hardly let you go. They meet you at every turn and by laughing or crying, by importunity and cheek, coax the coppers out of your pocket at every turn. They try to force you to buy, and swarm about you to such an extent that the scenery is hardly worth the struggle in getting past them.

The same beggar I found at Dublin, and so everywhere in the south of Ireland where tourists go. There was less of it in the northern counties, and off of the lines of travel scarcely any. Mr. Robert P. Porter, who traveled over the western counties, tells me that away from the railroads he found the people miserably poor but no beggars.

Western and southern Ireland are the poorest parts. Milk, potatoes and Indian meal mush, which they call stirabout, is the staple diet, and meat is seldom seen except on holy days and Christmas. Northern Protestant Ireland is better off, but the butts are here of the same character and there is much poverty. A change must take place in this country soon, but when and how I leave it for the politicians to say.

FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

## NEW YORK NOTES.

Probability That Mrs. Potter Will Adopt the Theatrical Profession.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—From the many stories about, all of them singularly concurrent, it appears entirely probable that Mrs. James Brown Potter will soon adopt the stage as a profession. She has carried amateur acting to such extremes that there will be very little difference between that and entering the theatre regularly. She has been as conspicuous through advertising as she is ever likely to become, perhaps much more so. Any and all pretense of her privacy is palpably absurd under existing conditions. She is as much talked and written about, commented on and pointed out as any actress in the city. She knows it, too, and enjoys it; for vanity, however it may be disguised, is one of her leading traits. The Browns and Potters, two of the most conservative families in town, can hardly resist the idea, but the change when it comes will scarcely be perceptible, and the lady herself will be far more consistent as a complete professional than as a professional amateur while assuming to be strictly in private life. Mrs. Potter is pretty and clever. As Cora Uguhart, a native belle of New Orleans, she was much flattered and had her own way; and she seems to have it still in the face of any amount of orthodox and social opposition.

Very few persons who remember the Church of the Puritans in Union square, in which the Rev. George B. Cheever preached so eloquently and passionately against slavery in the days before the war, have any idea that it remains in the same form in another quarter of the town. Tiffany's jewelry and silverware establishment occupies its site. It was a familiar and palatial structure with its granite walls and clustering ivy, and was remarkable for having one tower much shorter than the other. The story is that, while the building was contemplated, one of the members of the Congregational society, while traveling in Europe, was particularly struck with a church in England. Having some skill in drawing, and some idea of architecture, he made a copy of the English edifice on paper, brought it home, and it so pleased the building committee that they substantially adopted the design. Long after they learned that the reason of the short tower on the other side was that the British congregation had not sufficient money to finish it. This greatly amused Dr. Cheever's congregation, but did not alter their opinion of the picturesqueness of the abbreviated tower. The Church of the Puritans was sold, the stones marked and put into the Mt. Olivet (colored) Baptist church, in Fifty-third street near Seventh avenue, an exact reproduction of the ivy-covered pile of a quarter of a century ago in Union square, minus the ivy. But in the street through which the elevated railway runs it naturally does not look half so imposing as it did in the famous square. Hardly any old New Yorker recognizes it, I suspect, when he passes it.

Dr. Cheever is also extant, though generally supposed to be dead. He retired from the pulpit during the civil war on account of delicate health, and has been living most of the time in one of the New Jersey suburbs. He has had an active career. Born in Maine, a graduate of Bowdoin and Andover, he was pastor of a Congregational church at Salem, Mass. Then, as ever afterward, an ardent advocate of temperance, he published at 28 a reputed dream, "Deacon Gile's Distillery," in which the liquors were described as containing demons, and constituting an infernal pit. The article had wide popularity in the form of a temperance tract; Deacon Gile was thought to be a wealthy citizen, who was quite popular with a certain class. Consequently, Cheever's skin excited wrath against him among the common people, who attacked him, and handled him roughly in the street. He was also tried for libel and committed to jail for thirty days. He has always taken profound pride in that imprisonment as the penalty for freedom of expression. For the last twenty years he has taken no part in public affairs, passing his time among his books, and with some of his old friends. He has himself been a prolific author, but has written nothing for a long while. He is now 73, and wholly unknown to the rising generation.

JUNIOR HENRI BROWNE.

The chief priest at Fanning to Edwin Arnold, to speak with condense, by means of words, the eternal elements. Today they seem to be many making up the world—hereafter it will appear that all can be concentrated into one which takes many forms.

## THE PIONEER.

I'd rather tale or verse of mine  
In lonely frontier home were seen  
In milder 'but' neath mountain pines,  
Than in the castle of the queen.

Dearer the simple human tie,  
The pristine freedom of the race,  
The common grass and common sky,  
Than any pomp of state or grace.

And yet, what matter? One heart beats  
In hunting-trout or Paris fashions;  
On ranch and avenue the heats  
Burn ever of primeval passions.

My part that none who read the page,  
Ice-girt or calmed upon the Line,  
On city street or plains of sage,  
Be witness for any word of mine!

—James T. McKay in The Century.

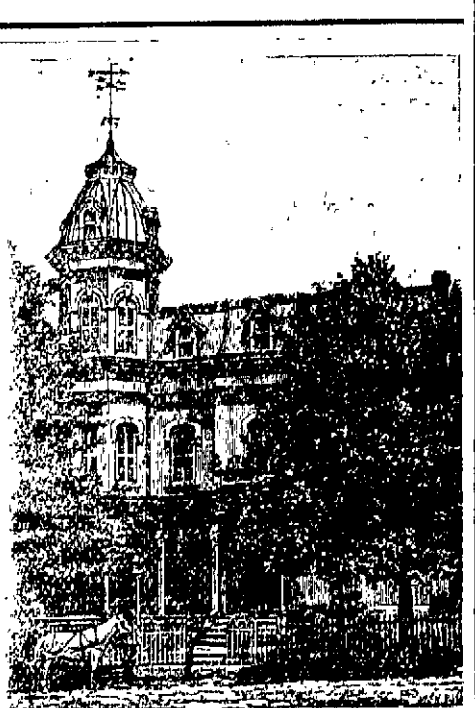
## The Bottom of the Ladder.

A modest youth who graduated a Thursday or two ago from the university at Chapel Hill, wishes to be connected with an able, progressive, and live newspaper—one up with the times. With that end in view he addressed himself to The Item. He incloses testimonials as to character, mental capacity, and accomplishments, though he admits that, as yet, he does not claim "to possess either the experience or the ability to edit a newspaper successfully."

In the latter part of his communication there is found food for comment. He says: "I am willing to make myself generally useful—to begin at the bottom of the profession; to read proof or make clippings, or do anything of that kind, if need be, confident of my ability to finally work myself up to a position more congenial to my tastes and more suitable to my education."

The proud reader at the bottom of the ladder? The man who not only corrects printers' mistakes, but finds punctuation, spelling, grammar, and words for neglected or careless writers, who must so keep his memory stored with the good things of the noted authors that he may suitably fill in at a moment's notice an inaccurate quotation; sometimes is compelled to even grasp and make clear the ideas of a shiftless writer; who puts the finishing touches to every column of the journal before it goes to the eager iron jaws awaiting it in the press-room.

And he will do ungrateful work at the bottom of the ladder in attending to the "clippings." Ye gods! What will the scissors editor say to that? Good writers and brainy men are not so rare, but a man who will nose among the exchanges with a scent as keen and exact as a deer-hound's, who strikes the prey when found and always secures game to the popular taste, such a man will be kept when found, and not kept on the bottom rung of the ladder either.—New Orleans City Item.

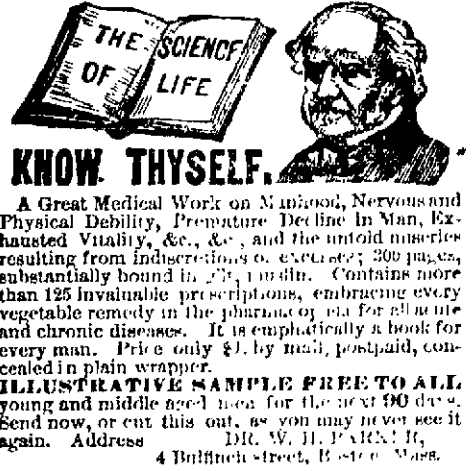


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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE



## THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

## The Work of the Commissioners—Campaign Comments—Marriage Licenses—Real Estate Transfers.

CANTON, September 21. —Common Pleas Court has just convened, and the grand jury is in session. Court will be held in court room No. 1, which is what is left of the old court room. Court room No. 2 is not finished. It is being papered, and will be finely finished. The division made of the rooms has caused adverse comment. Both rooms are small, and a crowd of any size, which, of course, is likely to be attracted at any time of court could not be accommodated in either room, and there will be room for but very few spectators in in room No. 2. The changes will cost the county about \$3,000. The calculation—or rather the guess—made by the commissioners, placed it at \$1,500, but it has gone so far beyond that figure as to make it evident that very little calculating was done.

The action of the commissioners in appointing acting Sheriff Leininger for another year continues a subject of considerable discussion. The belief being more firmly that it was done because the Democratic managers foresaw nothing but defeat for Leininger if the question of choosing a sheriff went before the people. Leininger would have suffered severely in the east end on account of the displeasure of the people at his treatment of Pennypacker, of Alliance, whom he allowed the freedom of the city, while under sentence for violating the Sunday liquor law. The case was an aggravated one, and when the people of Alliance learned that Pennypacker was treated so leniently, and in violation of law, they became greatly incensed. The voters have not forgotten the method in which Leininger was nominated, and many Democratic votes would have been taken from him in consequence. Crawford's strength, on the contrary, was seen from the start. Just as Leininger has lost, Crawford has gained. He is fitted to fill the office acceptably, and the people recognize the fact.

Pat Manley, the Democratic candidate for auditor, realizes the smallness of his chance for re-election, with such an antagonist as William Britton. Manley has no ability whatever to fill the office. He has done practically none of the work during his term. He is compelled to depend upon his clerks. At the last election for auditor, Manley "got there" by a very small majority, and it will be so small this time that the misanthropist will have to go before it. Mr. Britton is acquainted with every detail of the duties of the office, having had an experience of several years, and for years has been well known as a mathematician and accountant.

Though the campaign is being conducted in quiet so far, Mr. Bush, for clerk of courts, is making it lively for John McGregor. There are lots of Democrats far-minded enough to think the proceeds of one fat county office is enough for one family without them trying to monopolize the business. Mr. Bush is well known as a man of such character and abilities as will conduct the county business in the best manner.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

have been issued to the following persons: Joseph Maybaugh and Martha Meiser, of Sugar Creek township; Chas. F. Watz and Johanna Myers, of Paris township; Edward Beard and Anna Snyder, of Marlboro; Oliver Brown and Elizabeth Monal, of Nimishillen township; John Swaller and Grotta Thomas, of Navarre; Newton E. Wise and Mary E. Isaac, of Canton; Thomas M. Davis and Annie F. Erwin, of Alliance; William S. Culp and Tina Davis, of Mt. Union; Charles W. Wilson and Armita Shearer, of Sandy.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Michael Ruch to Elizabeth Bowers, lot No. 1529 in Massillon, \$150.  
Fred H. Snyder to William M. Snyder et al, tract in Massillon, \$4,000.  
Jacob J. Bowers to Michael Ruch, lot No. 1531 in Massillon, \$1,200.  
Elizabeth Bowers to Fred J. Keller, lots 1529 and 1530 in Massillon, \$300.  
George Ringer to Byron Ringer 15.5 acres in Marlboro township, \$1,000.  
Eckhard Feldbush to Christian Radtka, lot No. 2458 in Canton, \$700.  
James A. Saxton to Charles Brown, part lot No. 103 in Canton, \$500.  
Frederick Zentsch to Joseph Ham-bach, part lot No. 2698 in Canton, \$550.  
Thomas D. Vogelgesang to W. P. Wells, tract in Canton, \$775.  
Jacob Mackin to Hiram E. Myers, 331 acres in Paris township, \$3,278.  
Benjamin F. Feltow to Alfred Criter, 3 lots in Beach City, \$200.  
Jonas A. Mills to William D. Theobald, west half lot 2882, Canton, \$1,100.  
Catherine Hohn to Joseph C. Cross, land in Canton, \$400.  
Melissa Leonard to R. P. Vankirk, lots 2321 and 2322 in Canton, \$1,500.

## BROOKFIELD.

Henry Warner is again able to be about.  
Xavier Kern, jr., made a business trip to Cleveland last Friday.

Maurice Smith opened his winter's term of school at Myers' on Monday.

Miss Nettie Miller is visiting her friend, Miss Emma Knapp, at Akron.  
The West Massillon Coal Company paid over eleven thousand dollars to its miners last Saturday.

Messrs. S. J. Burgess and A. R. Shaw, of Johnsons Corners, were the guests of D. S. Gardner on Sunday.  
The coal mines in this vicinity are all working well, and the prospects are good for steady work the coming winter.

An eight-and-one-half-pound girl made its appearance recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hammer, in the east end.

Our supervisor failed to take no-

tice of our "pointer" in a recent issue regarding the building of a new culvert in the east end.

James Moore, underground superintendent of the West Massillon mine, was the guest of Mr. John Levers Sunday.

Misses Clara Gardner and Caroline Holtzman returned Monday last from a two weeks' visit among friends at Johnsons Corners.

Our postmaster has made several improvements around his building, which speaks well for him and adds greatly to the convenience of the public.

John Blantz and family and his father, John, sr., have temporarily moved to Elton for the coming winter, where they are both engaged mining coal.

Mr. B. J. Miller will go to Cleveland on Wednesday of next week, where he will attend his senior course of lectures at the Homeopathic College. Success.

Dr. James F. Gardner went to Cleveland Tuesday to attend the opening of the winter session of the medical department of Western Reserve University.

By the order of Rt. Rev. Gilmore, bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, Rev. N. Kirsch was sent to this place to take charge of the Catholic church. Rev. Kirsch was formerly in charge of the Catholic church at Canal Fulton.

With this issue we are compelled to sever our connection with the INDEPENDENT for a time. It is with feelings of regret that we cease to act as the Brookfield correspondent, but owing to existing circumstances it cannot be otherwise. Yet we hope the office will not long remain vacant, but soon be filled by one more competent to fulfill the duties of the office than ourselves. We wish the INDEPENDENT and its new managers success, and may it continue as the news organ of Stark county.

## CHAPMAN.

Miss Sadie Williamson returned home from Minneapolis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis spent Sunday with the Patton family, near Fox Lake.

Stephen Selway, of the Brush Hill Coal Company, is in Cleveland in the interests of the Company.

Alexander Miller and Tom Shamps have the peach market monopolized in this vicinity. Prices are quoted from 25 to forty cents per bushel, and the fruit finds ready sale.

A. J. Hershey and a few others started Tuesday for sunny Kansas on a prospecting tour. Mr. Hershey says his farm of one hundred and sixty acres will positively be sold next month.

Our Sunday school picnic at Meyer's Lake surpassed all former treats. The school desires to return their sincere thanks to their former friends who furnished conveyances free of charge.

The Hern Brook miners have been working by the day up to last Monday morning when they started the entries by the yard. This coal is said to stand more hauling than any other in this valley.

Work in the mines continues good so far. A hole has been put through from the Youngstown mine to the old Clark mine, and one more pump will soon be at work. The water is going down rather slow at present.

Richard Edwards, who for the past five years has been in the employ of Masters & Findley, severed his connection with them last Wednesday and intends to make Caperton, W. Va., his future home. We wish the young man success.

The township school board held their semi-annual meeting in Canal Fulton, and attended to the general routine business. A new district was formed, and a new school house is to be built thereon, near the old Hoover place, in the near future.

The Brush Hill miners demanded the full measurements for their low coal last week, which was the cause of a few idle days. We learn this morning that the mine is again in operation, the demand being granted, and everything runs smoothly once more.

If "Moro," of the Cleveland Leader, thinks it is news to dish up the worn out McBride-Williams controversy he is mistaken, and it certainly cannot have the desired effect. There is plenty of timber to fight McBride without rehashing for personal benefit. The rise and fall of one of the most disgraceful miners' unions ever organized in this valley was never touched by "Moro's" informer. We may have a little say so on this in the future.

## ELTON ECHOES.

Blanch Camp is attending school in Canton.

America Klingel and family have been visiting friends in this vicinity.

The Couts and Penman families spent last Sunday pleasantly at Meyers Lake.

A disciple of St. Crispin has come to our town, and barefoot boys need be seen no more.

Diphtheria of a most malignant

type has been scouring several families in Camp Creek.

Calvin Carr, Albert Myers and others expect to take in the excursion to Cincinnati this week.

John McFarren's house is rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready to be occupied in about four weeks.

Cunningham is plastering several houses for John Everts, who evidently intends to live comfortably this winter.

Daniel Baughman and wife attended the M. E. Conference at Canal Dover, where they had the pleasure of meeting many of their former pastors.

These cool days remind us that it is time to lay in a good supply of literature, and a good beginning in that direction will be to subscribe for the INDEPENDENT.

## GOAT HILL.

Pay day last Saturday at Elton. Three fights during the evening and a few bruised faces Sunday morning.

Camp Creek mine worked three days last week; Garfield shaft worked six, Elm Run four and one-half, and Justus full time.

Diphtheria has severely afflicted the family of Peter Songer, of Camp Creek. Two of his children have died, and two more are very low with the disease.

Last Friday night Benj. Baughman, while returning from Canton, where he had been attending a law suit, was attacked by roughs. Fortunately, he had a revolver with him, at sight of which they disappeared.

The six-year-old daughter of Orvil McGirr met with a painful accident last week while her mother was in a neighbor's house. She rolled a piece of paper in the shape of a cigar and filled it with mullein leaves. Then she lighted it and tried to smoke. The burning leaves set fire to her clothing, burning her severely about the neck and breast. She is doing as well as can be expected.

## NAVARRE.

Navarre is retrograding.

Ora Barnett is now a resident of Cleveland.

Frank Limn, of Canton, visited his parents on High street, Monday.

Messrs. Otto Weimer and Lewis Howard, of Beach City, spent Sunday evening in town.

The S. A. festival last Monday and Tuesday evenings was well attended. Youngsters, tightly encased in heavy overcoats, managed to slip a mouthful of ice cream between their chattering teeth and then complain of being cold.

Monday the Garfield mine caved in, but no lives lost. It is about seventy feet deep, and about the mine the surface is cracked in numerous places; some of the rents measure an inch or more in width. The Garfield will shortly be deserted. Rose Hill mine, we are told, will not hold out many months more, and then business in Navarre will stand still altogether.

## AGRICULTURAL.

It is said that, and well proved, that the more quiet sheep are kept the more quickly they will fatten.—*Prairie.*

Dr. F. Z. Groff's Horse and Cattle Powders are becoming very popular with farmers and horsemen.

A Hancock county man writes to the *Ohio Farmer*: "I threshed from ten acres of German white oats 772 bushels."

The largest apple tree in the United States is growing at Cheshire, Conn. It is sixty feet high, spreads 100 feet and yields from 75 to 110 bushels of apples per year on alternate sides of the tree.

Horses are not fully matured until six years of age, nor do they arrive at their full strength until eight years old. Immature animals are often overtaxed and their future usefulness injured.—*Boston Post.*

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture, published Sept. 10, shows a better yield of wheat than was expected at harvest. The entire wheat product will probably exceed that of last year by \$5,000,000 bushels.

Farmers and horsemen speak in the highest terms of Dr. F. Z. Groff's Horse and Cattle Powders.

A westerner advises having the points of old horseshoes drawn out so that they can be driven into a post like large staples, serving instead of mortised bar-poles. With round poles, which are much stronger and handier than sawed rails, very cheap and durable bars can be quickly made.

Rats usually find a harboring place under a pig-pen if they can do so, and as they will always have plenty of food they can not be easily captured or driven off. By the liberal use of chloride of lime in their holes, or of caustic potash where they are compelled to walk they will become disgusted and leave.

Monopolies must be destroyed; class legislation must be repealed; no more of our public lands and no more of the public money must be given away; we must have a more equitable system of taxation; the adulteration of food products must cease, and the producer must be recognized as the most important personage in society.

Harness requires considerable care for its proper preservation, chiefly because of the damaging effects of the sweat from the horses, which rots the leather. Before it is oiled it should be washed with warm water and soap and then wiped dry; while it is moist the oil should be applied with a sponge and well rubbed in. Castor oil or neatfoot oil makes the best dressing.

A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* thus sums up the evils, or additional cost, of raising horned cattle: 1. Horns cost two hundred, or more, lives annually. 2.

They cost, at least, the lives of 200,000 cattle and horses. 3. They cost one-fourth of the winter feed of all stock cattle—cows and the like. 4. They cost the loss of thousands of calves by abortion. 5. They cost nine-tenths of the loss of all cattle in shipping. 6. They cost ten to twenty per cent. of corn in feeding to fat cattle. 7. They cost the loss of a large part of the manure that would be otherwise saved in sheds.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

## MASONIC.

The annual session of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, A. A. Rite, which completed a three days' session in Chicago last week, was attended by over one hundred active and honorary members of the 33°. The convention was mainly of a deliberative character, and no important legislation was transacted. As the body is supreme in action as well as name, its decisions on all questions are final, and are consequently not subjects for discussion, but for decisive promulgation, which will be accomplished in due time. Providence, R. I., was selected as the next place of meeting. Forty-five new two-thirds were created. Of these fourteen were from Ohio, a full list of whom follows: Chas. E. Stanley and Chas. N. Tucker, Cleveland; C. E. Armstrong and Barton Smith, Toledo; John W. Parsons, Springfield; A. L. Hayes, Galion; H. J. Reinmann, Lancaster; Allen Jeffers, Dayton; J. S. Williams, Newark; Chas. H. Flach, Wm. Michie and James A. Collins, of Cincinnati; J. A. Stippes and O. A. B. Senter, Columbus.—*Commercial Gazette.*

Mr. Huntington Brown left on the noon train Monday for Chicago where the 33° of the A. A. Scottish Rite will be conferred upon him at the annual session of the Supreme Council which commences Tuesday. It is the favored few who receive the honor about to be conferred on Mr. Brown, and no Mason in Mansfield has as yet attained the degree.—*Mansfield News.*

## K. OF P.

This is a gala week for the Knights of Pythias. On the 21st, 22d and 23d inst. the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was in session at Newport. On the 22d the grand parade and prize drill occurred at the same place, and yesterday was Knights of Pythias day at the great Cincinnati Exposition.

Applications for new divisions of the Uniformed Rank, to be located at La Mars, Plymouth county, Ia., Marietta, O., and Kansas City Mo., were approved by Supreme Chancellor Douglass last week.

## I. O. O. F.

No. 229, a new lodge instituted at New Somerset, Jefferson county, was reported by Grand Chancellor Beans last week.

Monday was set apart by the Cincinnati Exposition Commissioners as Odd Fellows day.

The Degree Staff of Sippo Lodge will confer the second degree next Monday evening.

Horsemen will find Dr. F. Z. Groff's Horse and Cattle Powders the best in the market.

**ROYAL**

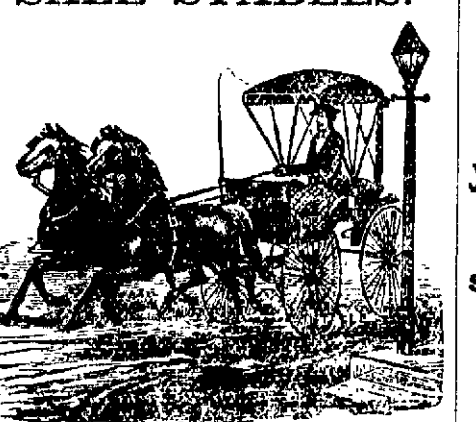


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**SALE STABLES.**



Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES. CALL AND SEE ME.

## THE PENN LIQUOR CO.

Will open on or about October 2d, in the old postoffice building with a large stock of imported and domestic

## WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

We guarantee our wines and liquors to be strictly pure.

## CITY CARRIAGE WORKS.

Corner of Tremont and Erie Streets

**PERRY H. YOUNG,**

—MANUFACTURER OF—

## FIRST-CLASS LIGHT CARRIAGES,

Phaetons, and Spring Wagons.

My work, for durability, good material, style and finish, is not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio. None but the best of workmen employed. Practical attention given to the

## REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

Blacksmithing, Repainting, etc., receive special attention. In addition to my stock, I am selling a cheaper grade of Buggies than I make, am handling the best makes of

## COLUMBUS BUGGIES AND PHAETONS,

in the city, which I am selling at Lower Rates than can be purchased elsewhere

Agent for the Watertown Platform Spring Wag-

ons and Buggies,

the best platform wagons made in New York. Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented.

**PERRY H. YOUNG.**

THE INDEPENDENT.  
Job Printing Department.

A large invoice of envelopes has just been received from the manufacturers, purchased for the commercial trade. The INDEPENDENT has facilities for all classes of work and competent printers to do it.

**TOWER'S SLICKER**



**FISH BRAND**

The BEST Waterproof Coat.

**OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY** Delaware, Ohio. One of the great Universities of this country, offers to both sexes, at surprisingly small expense, unsurpassed advantages for a full College Course or for Special Studies. Collegiate, Preparatory, Normal, Commercial and Art Departments. First-class Conservatory of Music. Elegant home for ladies with teachers. Necessary expense for a term only \$50 or less. Catalogue free. C. H. FAYNE, LL. D., President.

## COAL! COAL!

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**\$2 PER TON.**

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**SIPPO COAL CO.**

September 15, 1886.

**Wm. BOWMAN,**  
Tin and Slate

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And all kinds of  
Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron.

All Work Warranted.  
Shop on North Erie Street,

Near Warwick & Justus' office.  
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**JOHN H. OGDEN,**  
UNDERTAKER.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES. CALL AND SEE ME.

## Cabinet Work.

**AMOS GIROD,**

For many years past an employee of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as before, manufacturing

Bank and Store Counters,

Saloon and Bar Fixtures,

—AND—

**General Cabinet Work.**

Also has control of the

Shauf Dry Cold Air Refrigerator, for Saloons, Groceries, Butchers and Private Use.

I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call, promising to give satisfaction in all work, and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building.  
Yours truly,  
**Amos Girod.**

June 12-

## Real Estate!

**James R. Dunn,**

—Administrator of the—

**Estate of Kent Jarvis,**

—AND—

**Dealer in Real Estate.**

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

**Fine Business Property,**

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**And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.**

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

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